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THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Summary

Ample supplies of food for domestic consumption are in prospect for the first half of 1941. Crops were good in 1940 and for several years previous, with the result that large carry-over supplies of such storable foods as wheat, rice, and dry edible beans have been built up. Feed supplies are also plentiful, favoring continued large supplies of the livestock products, meats, eggs, and dairy products. The food supplies resulting from favorable growing conditions have been augmented by the marked decline in agricultural exports which has accompanied the war. The favorable food supply situation is reflected in the course of retail prices, which showed much less advance from 1939 to 1940 than consumer incomes.

As compared with the amounts consumed in the first half of 1940, there will be larger supplies of the dairy products, edible fats and oils, wheat, rice, fresh citrus fruits, dried fruits, potatoes and other fresh vegetables and dry beans available in the first half of 1941. Meat supplies are expected to be less than a year ago because of the smaller pig crop in 1940, and poultry and egg supplies may also be somewhat less than in 1940. Although there were smaller packs of both canned fruits and vegetables last season, reduced exports are expected to leave only slightly smaller current supplies available for domestic consumption than were consumed last year.

— January 22, 1941

Total supplies

The estimates of total supplies for 1940-41 which were summarized in the August 1940 issue of "The National Food Situation" have been corrected to include new data from the December 1940 crop report. In table 1

the 1940-41 estimated supplies are compared with those of the 3 preceding years and with the 1925-29 average. In general, those foods which are readily substituted for one another are grouped together, this basis of classification being broken when the sources of supply are markedly different or where a particular food is very important.

Supplies available for domestic consumption

Not all of the total supply of each food reaches the consumer. To arrive at a consumption estimate, the supply data of table 1 must be corrected for exports, for feed and seed requirements for certain crops, and for carry-over stocks at the end of the year. Since the estimates are not corrected for the quantities which are usually lost or wasted in the marketing process, they do not represent actual consumption by ultimate consumers though the term "consumption" is often applied to these disappearance estimates. In table 2 the anticipated net supplies available for domestic consumption in 1940-41 are compared with apparent consumption in past years.

Per capita supplies

In order to compare current domestic consumption with the supplies used in previous periods, allowance must also be made for the growth of population, since increases in the number of consumers from year to year have raised the total food requirements of the nation. The estimates summarized in table 2 have therefore been converted to a per capita basis in table 3. The percentage changes in per capita consumption in recent years from the 1925-29 average are also shown.

On the whole, per capita food supplies have been ample in recent years and above the 1925-29 average. Most of the consumption changes resulted from definite trends in production and dietary changes. For example, less wheat has been used, although supplies are abundant, while the use of fruits, vegetables, and dairy products has been increasing.

In terms of the present marketing system these historical comparisons are the most logical standards by which to judge present food supplies. However, other standards are used by those interested in improving diets. To discuss the food situation in terms of adequate nutrition for all our people or in terms of an enormously expanded food stamp plan might develop quite a different picture. Diets are most commonly deficient in the protective foods, milk, and fresh fruits and vegetables, and supplies of these foods would need to be expanded to provide adequate diets for the entire population.

Meat supplies

Meat supplies are expected to be smaller during 1941 than in 1940, largely as a result of the reduced pig crop of 1940. However, beef and lamb supplies are expected to be a little larger and total meat supplies will be ample.

Hog production was sharply curtailed during the period of the 1934 and 1936 droughts, but with the return of normal weather conditions and increased feed production, pig crops have increased to the pre-drought level. The 1939 pig crop of 85.9 million head, the largest on record, was reflected in low hog prices and a hog-corn price ratio unfavorable for hog

production during 1940. Consequently the 1940 pig crop was reduced about 10 percent from that of 1939. Despite this reduction, hog marketings in the first quarter of the 1940-41 marketing year were exceptionally large and the effects of the reduction in the 1940 pig crop did not show up until after January 1. Slaughter supplies of hogs are expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier throughout 1941.

Cattle slaughter and beef output have changed relatively little in the last 3 years, but cattle numbers have been gradually increasing. Marketings of cattle and beef production in the first half of 1941 are not expected to differ greatly from production in the first half of 1940. A moderate increase over a year earlier is expected in marketings of grain-fed cattle in the late spring and summer of 1941, however, and total production of beef and veal in the last half of the year probably will be a little larger than a year earlier.

The yearly production of lamb and mutton has held relatively stable during the last 5 years. The number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1 was 6 percent larger than that of a year earlier and this probably will be reflected in somewhat larger supplies of mutton and lamb in the first 3 or 4 months of 1941 than in that period last year. However, mutton and lamb constitute a relatively small proportion of the total yearly production of meat in the United States.

Poultry and eggs

Storage holdings of eggs reach their seasonal low during December, January, and February and, since the out-of-storage movement was strong last fall, storage stocks are very low at this time. Egg supplies during the first half of 1941 will depend almost entirely upon production and are expected to be slightly smaller than in the first half of 1940.

Storage holdings of dressed poultry, by contrast, are high during the winter. Stocks on December 1, 1940 were 25 percent higher than a year earlier and on January 1, 1941 were indicated to have been the largest on record. These larger stocks will partly offset expected smaller marketings of poultry in the first part of 1941. The 1941 hatch of chicks is expected to be larger than in 1940. A larger hatch would be reflected in poultry marketings soon after the middle of 1941 and in egg supplies by the latter part of the year. The number of turkeys that will be raised this year will depend considerably on farmers' reactions to last year's operations, but it is likely that the 1941 turkey production will be at least as large as the average for the past 2 or 3 years.

Dairy products

Large supplies of all the manufactured dairy products are indicated for the first half of 1941. Cold storage holdings of butter on January 1 were lower than a year earlier, but the rate of production this winter is enough higher to offset the reduced stocks. United States imports of cheese have been greatly reduced since the war began, but an offsetting higher rate of production and large stocks will result in larger supplies during the coming months than in the first half of 1940. There are shortages of some imported types of cheese, particularly of Roquefort and the Italian varieties.

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk on December 1, 1940 were lower but the rate of production is currently higher than a year ago. Exports have also increased, but adequate supplies for domestic consumption are assured. In connection with the exports of evaporated milk it should be remembered that milk can be readily diverted to condensaries from the manufacture of other dairy products when need arises. It would require a fivefold increase over the 1939-40 exports of all dairy products to equal 2 percent of the whole milk equivalent of manufactured dairy products.

Edible fats and oils other than butter

Large supplies of the edible fats and oils are assured for the first half of 1941. The 1940-41 supplies of domestic lard and vegetable oils alone are considerably in excess of usual consumption requirements. Vegetable oil imports further increase the available domestic supplies and it appears unlikely that exports will be sufficient to offset the large supplies.

Soybean oil production in 1940-41 is estimated to be smaller than a year earlier and lard production may be considerably reduced. On the other hand, production of peanut, cottonseed, corn, and olive oils will probably be larger than in 1939-40. With continued imports of vegetable oils for food uses (mainly from the Philippines and East Indies), there would be a fiscal year surplus of over 600 million pounds of edible fats available for export, chiefly in the form of soybean oil, soybeans, and cottonseed oil.

However, exports have been on a very much smaller scale than the 600 million pounds would allow and there does not appear to be much prospect that exports will reach this amount. Most of the edible fats that might have been exported have been moving into consumption at low prices.

The supply data in table 1 and export figures in table 4 are for all fats and oils classified as edible whether they are consumed as food or used in nonfood products. The possibility of diverting these supplies to food uses is the reason for this classification. The consumption estimates in tables 2 and 3, however, are in terms of consumption as food.

Wheat

Wheat supplies in the United States in the year beginning July 1, 1940 are fully large enough to take care of domestic needs, export probabilities, and a substantial carry-over at the end of the year. The domestic utilization of wheat for food varies little from year to year; during 1940-41 it is expected to approximate 509 million bushels. After allowing for estimated feed and seed requirements, the quantity of wheat available for export in 1940-41 or for carry-over into 1941-42 will probably be about 415 million bushels. On the basis of present prospects, exports are not likely to exceed 20 million bushels, which would indicate a carry-over July 1, 1941 of about 395 million bushels.

Rice

Supplies of rice during the first half of 1941 are expected to be more than ample. The 1940 rice crop was somewhat smaller than in 1939 but

the carry-over on August 1 amounted to one-fourth of annual domestic consumption. Exports since August 1, 1940 have been running only slightly higher than a year ago. Even with the possibility that United States exports to Cuba will be expanded enough to largely replace Cuba's former sources of supply, an above average carry-over is expected again this August.

Fruits

Total production of fruit in the United States in 1940-41 is now estimated to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but slightly larger than in 1938-39. Larger crops of citrus, pears, and strawberries probably will be more than offset by smaller crops of most other fruits. The total tonnage of fruits produced in the United States in recent years has averaged considerably higher than in the 1925-29 period largely because of the sharp increase in the output of citrus and pears. Despite the smaller total production of fruits this season, the supply available for fresh consumption may be only slightly smaller than that available last year. Somewhat smaller quantities were used for canning and drying, and it is likely that exports of fresh fruits will be even smaller than the unusually small exports in the 1939-40 season.

The total supply of canned fruits and fruit juices for 1940-41 is indicated to be slightly smaller than that of 1939-40. Since the smaller pack will be somewhat offset by the expected reduction in exports of canned fruit this season, the supply likely to be available for domestic consumption may not be much smaller than in the previous season and still provide a normal trade carry-over at the end of the marketing year. In the case of the dried fruits, the total supply is considerably smaller in 1940-41 than a year earlier because of smaller packs this season. There were reduced packs of apricots, pears, prunes, and raisins. Export prospects for dried fruits are unfavorable, however, and it is probable that the supply available for domestic consumption will be plentiful.

Vegetables

The 1941 acreage of early vegetables is over 15 percent higher than in 1940, snap beans, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes accounting for most of the increase. These crops have so far escaped a repetition of last year's severe frost damage and, barring other unusual weather conditions, vegetable supplies will be considerably larger during the first half of 1941 than a year ago. The total supply of canned vegetables for the 1940-41 season is somewhat smaller than that of the previous season, a smaller carry-over about offsetting a larger pack. There is no record of stocks in wholesalers' hands but canners' stocks of peas and tomatoes on December 1 were larger than a year earlier while corn stocks were somewhat smaller.

Large carry-over stocks of potatoes (January 1) from the big 1940 crop and increased acreage of early potatoes point to larger supplies for the first half of 1941 than were available a year ago. The sweetpotato crop was smaller in 1940 than in 1939 and supplies for the first half of 1941 will be smaller than those of early 1940.

There have been good crops and large carry-overs of dry edible beans in recent years. The large crop of 1940 was augmented by a record carry-over. Furthermore, there is little prospect for any considerable increase in exports, with the result that very large supplies are available for domestic consumption.

Sugar

Sugar supplies, both domestic and imported, are regulated by marketing quotas. Present prospects are that domestic and insular producing areas will have supplies large enough to fill their quotas, and supplies in areas from which the United States secures its imports are also ample.

Retail prices

Index numbers of retail prices and nonagricultural income payments are shown in the chart on page 8 and in table 4. The indexes have been calculated on a 1925-29 base to allow direct comparison with the supply and consumption estimates presented in this report.

The index of retail prices of all foods has been low in recent years as compared with the index of nonagricultural income, indicating a relative abundance of food. The marked increase in the marketings of fruits and vegetables has kept the average prices of this group of commodities on the downward trend. Production and consumption of dairy products have increased only slightly over 1925-29 levels, and price changes are similar to changes in the income of consumers. Per capita consumption of meats was considerably below the 1925-29 average in 1937-38 and 1938-39, and only slightly lower during the last two seasons. This situation is reflected in high retail prices in 1937 and their subsequent decline in the following years. The cereals and bakery products group shows less price change than do other food groups because of the relatively large and inflexible processing costs involved. By reference to table 4 it is apparent that the same rigidity is true of the prices of canned fruits and vegetables and sugar, all of which are highly processed foods.

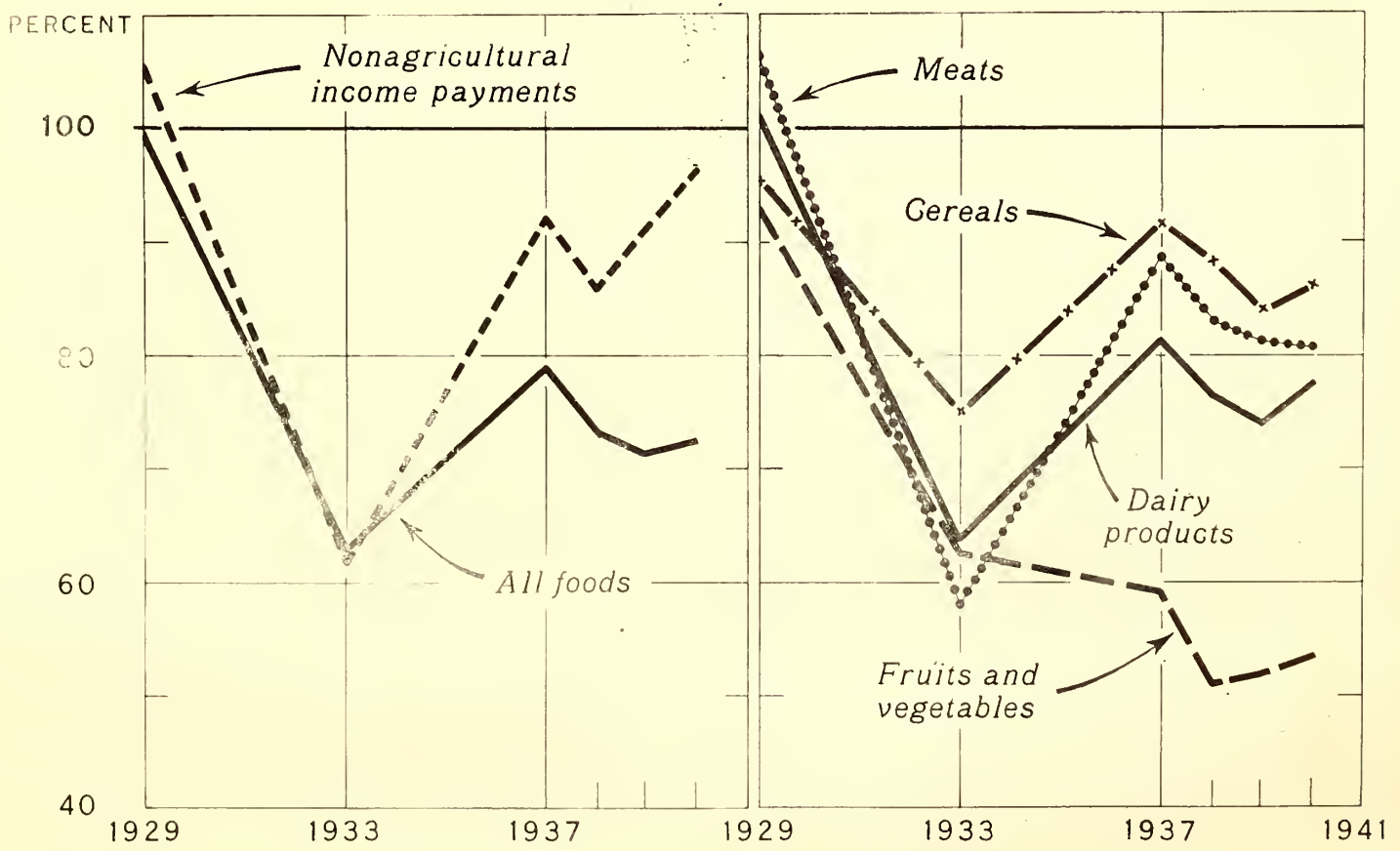
The monthly index numbers in table 4 show the influence of World War II on food prices. The outbreak of European hostilities in September of 1939 was accompanied by a 3.7-point increase in the all-food index. The advance was greatest for sugar; it was large also for fats and oils and for eggs, the latter being largely a seasonal advance. The war has not called for large exports of food; in fact, our food exports have been sharply curtailed. Domestic food supplies have been large, and prices of all foods in September 1940 were still lower than a year earlier despite a 6-point advance in the income index.

Military requirements

The increasing military forces will have little effect on civilian food supplies in 1940-41. Total military personnel in active service is estimated to average about 1,030,000 in the 1940-41 fiscal year as compared with 423,000 in 1939-40, or an increase of roughly 600,000 men. The Army ration calls for considerably more meat, butter, cereals, and potatoes than the average civilian consumes. The Army uses less fresh milk and less fruit than civilians and tends to use canned vegetables and fruits rather than the fresh commodities. Undoubtedly the average active man being drawn into the armed forces also consumes more food than the average of the entire population. If, however, one allows for all the differences between the ration and the United States average consumption, the increase due to the 600,000 men is still equal to less than 1 percent of the prospective consumption of any of the major food groups. The increase is less than one-half of 1 percent for all foods.

RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD GROUPS AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME PAYMENTS, UNITED STATES, 1929-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1925-29=100)



PRICES BASED ON B. L. S. DATA, AND INCOME BASED ON DEPT. OF COMMERCE DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 38845 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The index numbers of prices of all foods combined in recent years have been lower, relative to the base period, than the index numbers of nonagricultural income. Fruits and vegetables show the greatest price decline from the base period. The production of many of these crops has been expanding rapidly in recent years and exports are declining. Price movements for the meats and dairy products groups correspond more closely with those of nonagricultural income than do price movements of the other groups.

Table 1.- Summary of total food supplies in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1937-40 1/

Commodity	Unit	Year beginning July				
		Average 1935-39	1937	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
Meats, other than poultry 2/	Mil. lb.	17,058	16,529	17,108	18,838	18,832
Poultry meats (dressed weight) 2/	"	2,693	2,761	2,795	2,992	2,828
Eggs 2/	Mil.	45,026	44,908	44,527	45,540	44,900
Butter 2/	Mil. lb.	2,168	2,273	2,419	2,374	2,395
Dairy products other than butter, in terms of whole milk 2/	"	56,014	64,000	64,748	66,681	70,000
Lard 2/	"	2,437	1,783	2,022	2,342	2,480
Other domestic edible fats and oils	"	2,402	3,231	2,969	3,112	3,200
Imported edible fats and oils	"	411	681	749	585	540
Wheat	Mil. bu.	955	959	1,085	1,003	1,101
Rice	Mil. lb.	1,222	1,717	1,643	1,765	1,785
Fruits -						
Fresh	1,000 tons	7,577	10,129	10,032	10,037	9,543
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No.2's	83.4	107.9	103.6	111.9	105.8
Dried	1,000 tons	639.0	736.3	784.5	761.4	637.6
Vegetables -						
Fresh	"	5,447	6,698	7,232	6,911	7,103
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	88.6	128.0	127.1	121.2	117.0
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	349	395	374	363	398
Sweetpotatoes	"	61.7	75.1	76.6	72.7	62.0
Dry edible beans	Mil. bags	12.1	16.4	17.3	17.6	19.5

1/ Production plus carry-over of stocks at the beginning of the new crop year. Unofficial estimates are included where official estimates are not available.

2/ July-June production plus July 1 stocks.

Table 2.- Estimates of apparent domestic consumption of foods, average 1925-29, annual 1937-40 1/

Commodity	Unit	Year beginning July				
		Average 1925-29	1937	1938	1939	Indicated 1940 2/
Meats, other than poultry	Mil. lb.	16,391	16,075	16,362	17,938	18,053
Poultry meats (dressed weight)	"	2,633	2,696	2,753	2,920	2,764
Eggs	Mil.	40,669	41,232	40,560	41,390	40,900
Butter	Mil. lb.	2,074	2,150	2,286	2,292	2,300
Dairy products other than butter, in terms of whole milk	"	51,623	58,783	59,780	61,475	63,300
Lard	"	1,509	1,442	1,606	1,775	2,080
Other domestic edible fats and oils for food	"	1,599	2,248	1,912	2,014	2,125
Imported edible fats and oils for food	"	155	227	251	121	150
Wheat 3/	Mil. bu.	504	498	523	507	509
Rice 3/	Mil. lb.	810	1,115	963	1,240	1,200
Fruits -						
Fresh	1,000 tons	6,813	9,068	8,942	9,173	9,126
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	51.6	85.1	88.9	98.9	92.0
Dried	1,000 tons	317.8	365.9	373.3	419.5	420.0
Vegetables -						
Fresh	"	5,447	6,623	6,951	6,784	7,009
Canned	Mil. cases of 24 No. 2's	74.5	107.6	100.8	109.8	106.0
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	294	334	312	307	338
Sweetpotatoes	"	50.6	61.9	62.9	60.0	50.0
Dry edible beans	Mil. bags	10.2	12.3	11.8	11.4	13.5

1/ In calculating the total supplies of the various classes of foods available for domestic consumption, no account was taken of the quantities which usually are lost or wasted in the marketing process, and, therefore, these data should not be assumed to represent actual consumption.

2/ Total supplies less estimated exports and probable carry-over into 1941-42. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans, the quantities expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

3/ Includes varying quantities shipped to territories.

Table 3.- Per capita consumption of foods and percentage change from the base period, average 1925-29, annual 1937-40 1/

Commodity	Year beginning July								
	Per capita quantities					Percentage change from 1925-29 average			
	Average 1925-29	1937	1938	1939	Indicated 1940 2/	1937	1938	1939	Indicated 1940 2/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Meats other than poultry	138.6	124.0	125.2	136.4	136.5	-10.5	- 9.7	- 1.6	- 1.5
Poultry meats	22.2	20.8	20.9	22.2	20.9	- 6.3	- 5.9	.0	- 5.9
Eggs	43.0	39.8	38.8	39.3	38.6	- 7.4	- 9.8	- 8.6	-10.2
Butter	17.5	16.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	- 5.1	.0	- .6	- .6
Dairy products other than butter in terms of whole milk	436.4	453.5	457.3	467.5	478.5	3.9	4.8	7.1	9.6
Lard	12.8	11.1	12.3	13.5	15.7	-13.3	- 3.9	5.5	22.7
Other domestic edible fats and oils for food	13.5	17.3	14.6	15.3	16.1	28.1	8.1	13.3	19.3
Imported edible fats and oils for food	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	30.8	46.2	15.4	-15.4
Wheat 4/	255.6	230.5	240.1	231.3	230.8	- 9.8	- 6.1	- 9.5	- 9.7
Rice 4/	6.9	8.6	7.4	9.4	9.1	24.6	7.2	36.2	31.9
Fruits, fresh	115.2	139.9	136.8	139.5	138.0	21.4	18.8	21.1	19.8
Fruits, canned	13.1	19.7	20.4	22.6	20.9	50.4	55.7	72.5	59.5
Fruits, dried	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.3	3.7	5.6	18.5	16.7
Vegetables, fresh	92.1	102.2	106.4	103.2	106.0	11.0	15.5	12.1	15.1
Vegetables, canned	18.9	24.9	23.1	25.0	24.0	31.7	22.2	32.3	27.0
Potatoes	149.1	154.6	143.2	140.1	153.3	3.7	- 4.0	- 6.0	2.8
Sweetpotatoes	23.5	26.3	26.5	25.1	20.8	11.9	12.8	6.8	-11.5
Dry edible beans 4/	8.6	9.5	9.0	8.7	10.2	10.5	4.7	1.2	18.6

1/ In calculating the per capita consumption of the various classes of foods, no account was taken of the quantities which usually are lost or wasted in the marketing processes and, therefore, these data should not be assumed to represent actual per capita consumption.

2/ Per capita total supplies less estimated exports and probable carry-over into 1941-42. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans, the quantities expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

3/ Per capita total supplies less a minimum carry-over into 1941-42, with no allowance for exports. In the case of wheat, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans, the quantity expected to be used for seed and feed are also deducted.

4/ Includes varying quantities shipped to territories.

Table 4.- Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers of retail food prices, by groups, specified years and months (1925-29 = 100)

Commodity group	Average 1925-29	1933	1937	1938	1939	1940 1/	1939		1940			
							Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Lean meats and fish	100.0	57.9	88.8	83.0	81.1	80.4	80.4	84.8	83.3	86.0	83.2	81.7
Eggs	100.0	55.0	71.5	70.9	64.3	65.1	64.1	74.6	64.8	74.7	78.2	81.4
Dairy products	100.0	63.8	81.3	76.8	73.9	77.8	71.8	75.7	76.4	76.9	78.3	79.4
Fats and oils	100.0	48.6	77.5	68.5	64.2	60.4	61.9	67.6	59.9	59.6	59.0	58.8
Cereals and bakery products	100.0	75.3	91.8	88.7	84.0	86.2	83.0	84.0	86.0	85.5	87.5	84.2
Fruits and vegetables:												
Fresh	100.0	62.3	56.9	48.3	49.8	51.3	48.6	49.6	49.0	46.9	45.5	44.3
Canned	100.0	70.8	83.1	78.4	74.3	74.5	73.8	74.6	74.3	74.0	73.7	73.5
Dried	100.0	56.5	74.2	59.7	59.7	64.3	59.5	63.0	64.4	64.3	63.6	64.0
Total	100.0	62.5	59.3	51.2	51.9	53.4	50.8	51.9	51.4	49.7	48.6	48.0
Sugar	100.0	77.4	83.1	80.4	82.6	79.6	78.5	97.9	78.3	77.8	77.7	77.8
All foods	100.0	63.1	79.1	73.4	71.5	72.4	70.2	73.9	72.3	73.0	72.2	72.0
Index of nonagricultural income payments 2/	100.0	61.4	92.2	85.9	91.1	3/96.4	91.6	91.6	97.3	97.9	98.1	3/100.0

1/ Eleven-month average.
2/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
3/ Estimated.

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THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

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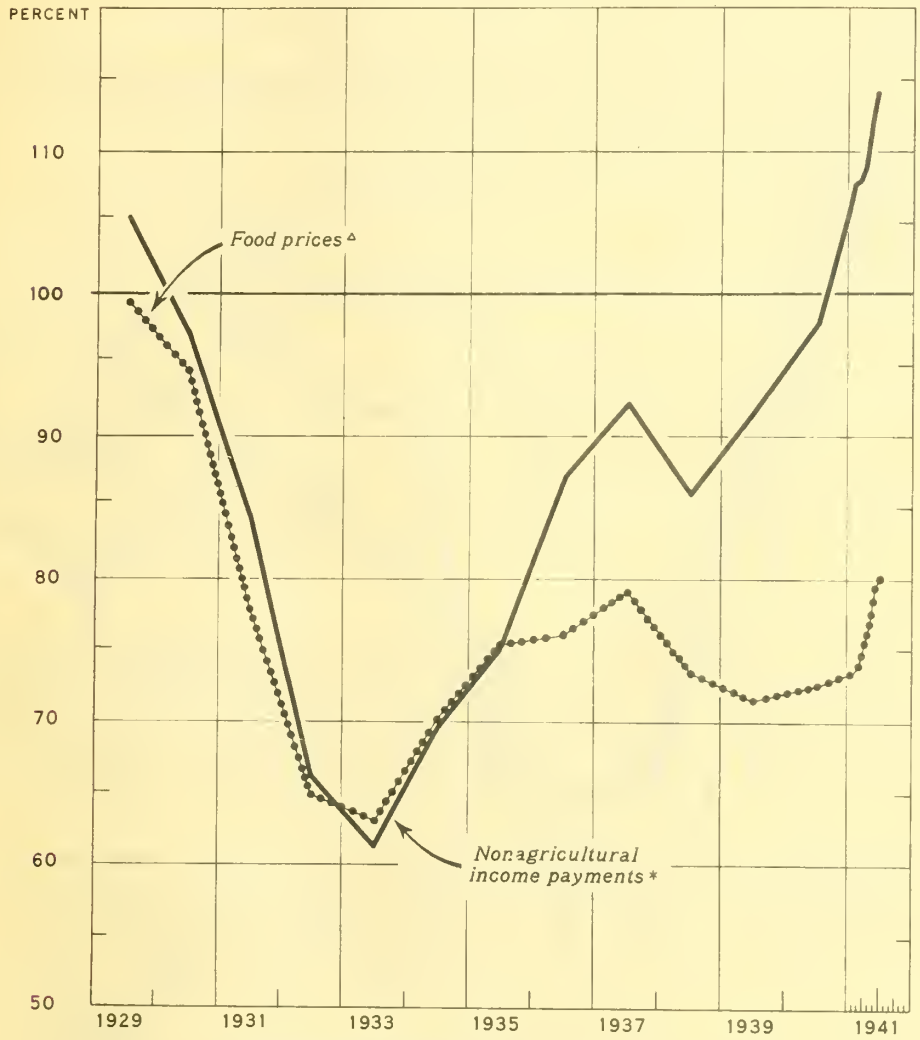
RETAIL PRICES OF ALL FOODS AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME PAYMENTS, UNITED STATES, 1929-41

INDEX NUMBERS (1925-29=100)



* BASED ON DEPT. OF COMMERCE DATA, BEGINNING 1929

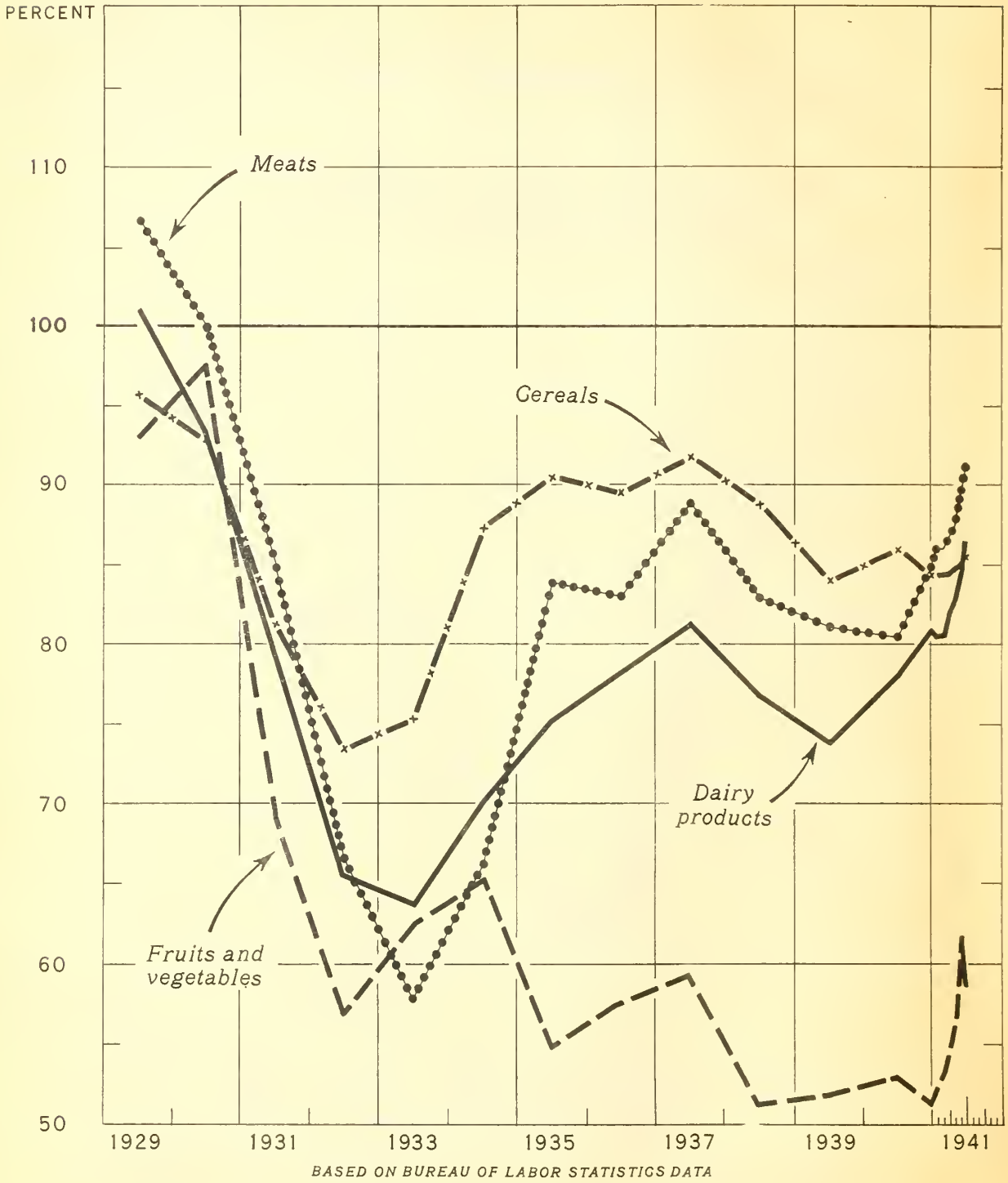
△ BASED ON BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 39432 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.
August 1941

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, BY GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-41

INDEX NUMBERS (1925-29=100)



BASED ON BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39433 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION 1/

Food supplies available for consumption in the United States in 1941 are larger than they were in 1940. In the middle of the year stocks of most foodstuffs were larger than a year earlier, and crop conditions now promise good crops of many products and large stocks to be carried over into 1942. Notwithstanding the large supplies of many foodstuffs, the increased purchasing power of consumers in 1941 as compared with 1940 has resulted in higher prices for many products. Greater purchasing power in 1941 and 1942 will result in an increase in the consumption of some foodstuffs.

Government purchases under the food-for-defense program are also contributing to the increase in the demand for foodstuffs. With an abundance of most foodstuffs on hand, it is still a matter of some concern that we shall have an adequate supply for the remainder of this year and next year of some particular foodstuffs to meet both the increased demand of this country and larger requirements for shipment abroad.

Meats

Supplies of meats in 1941 are again exceptionally large. Total meat production has increased steadily since 1935, and the supply in 1940 was the largest on record. Marketings of cattle, calves, and lambs for slaughter will be larger in 1941 than they were a year earlier, and an increase in beef production will about offset a decrease in the production of pork.

An increase of about 15 percent in incomes of consumers in 1941 over 1940 has been reflected in greater demand for meats, and this improvement in demand and Government purchases of pork and lard for "food for defense" have been the chief causes of the rise in prices in 1941. Income from meat animals will probably be the highest in 10 years.

1/ This issue of The National Food Situation continues the series begun in August 1940. Statistics relating to fish are being added to this issue, and all of the estimates are being placed on a calendar year basis so as to provide data comparable with the data issued in "Consumption of Agricultural Products", issued March 1941.

Cattle numbers on farms and ranches have been increasing steadily since 1938 when they began to recover from the drought years of 1934 and 1936. Unlike hogs, marketings of cattle and calves for slaughter increased in the drought years 1934-36 because of herd liquidations. As a result of the holding back of breeding stock for herd-building purposes, slaughter of cattle and calves was reduced moderately in 1938 and 1939. Slaughter increased a little in 1940, and as numbers are now approaching the 1934 level, slaughter can continue to increase at the same time that herds are being increased further. Present indications are that the upward trend in cattle numbers will continue for 2 or 3 more years. Supplies of beef and veal will also increase during this period and once the downward trend in cattle numbers again gets under way, supplies of beef and veal may be exceptionally large. The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 this year was 17 percent larger than a year earlier, and supplies of well finished cattle during the remainder of 1941 are expected to be materially larger than in the latter half of 1940.

In 1940 the pig crop was somewhat smaller than in 1939, when it was the largest in the 16 years of record. In 1941 the spring and fall pig crops are expected to total around 83 million head, compared with nearly 80 million head in 1940 and the record 1939 pig crop of about 86 million head. This year's spring crop was about the same size as that of 1940, but hog supplies this fall, when the market movement of the spring crop gets under way in volume, are not expected to be as large as they were in the last quarter of 1940.

Hog prices rose materially from early April to mid-July this year, and the relation of hog prices to corn prices is favorable for increasing hog production. Present indications point to a material increase in the 1941 fall pig crop and in the 1942 spring pig crop. Total production of pork in 1942 probably will be 10 to 15 percent larger than in 1941 and it may exceed the record production of 1940. Even after allowance for substantial volume of exports of pork and lard, it is expected that supplies available for domestic consumption for 1941 will be about as large as in most of the past few years.

The 1941 lamb crop was 5 percent larger than that of 1940 and the largest in the 18 years of record. The total number of stock sheep and lambs in the United States has not fluctuated greatly during the last 10 years, although there has been a slight upward trend since 1935. Supplies of lamb and mutton will be moderately larger than a year earlier during the next few months; however, the total meat supply is not affected much by changes in lamb and mutton production.

Fish

The total output of manufactured fish products and fresh fish marketed in continental United States has been increasing in recent years since the small catches of the period 1931-33; and in 1939 and 1940 the totals were larger than in any year for which we have estimates. (See table 6.) Imports have fluctuated but have shown no definite trend, but exports were larger in 1940 than in any year since 1930. Shipments from Alaska to the United

States, which are about as large as total imports from foreign countries, have shown no definite trend, although they have been lower the last 2 years than they were in the preceding 3 years of high imports. On the basis of the figures available, it appears that total and per capita consumption of fish in the United States has increased during the last 10 years although consumption has not been as high during the last 3 years as it was in the peak year 1936.

Poultry products

Production of eggs in the United States during 1941 will be at least 3 percent larger than in 1940, when production was the highest on record except for 1930. Total production during the first 6 months of 1941 was about 3 percent larger than in the first half of 1940. As pullets from this year's larger hatch come into production the total output of eggs probably will increase more relative to a year earlier. By January 1942 an increase approaching 10 percent in number of layers is in prospect. Purchases by the Department of Agriculture under the food-for-defense program will absorb a large part of the prospective increase in production during coming months. Storage holdings of shell eggs and the shell egg equivalent of frozen eggs on August 1 were about the same as on August 1, 1940. Wholesale egg prices in early August were about 10 cents (63 percent) higher than a year earlier and retail prices were correspondingly higher. During the remainder of 1941 egg prices in general are expected to continue well above a year earlier.

Production of chickens in 1941 will be much larger than in 1940 and will approach the record output of 1930. Production of chickens on general farms this year is being supplement by a record output of commercial broilers. Indications also point to a turkey crop this year at least as large as in 1940 and about twice that of 1929. Storage stocks of all poultry on August 1 were 2 percent smaller than on August 1, 1940. Supplies of all poultry for the last half of this year will be materially larger than in the last half of 1940.

The general level of poultry prices during the remainder of 1941 probably will continue above a year ago. The margin over a year earlier may be less marked for young chickens than for fowls and turkeys, however, reflecting the much larger production of young chickens this year than last.

Dairy products

Production of butter, cheese, and evaporated milk in 1941 will probably be the highest on record. Butter production was the highest on record month by month through June and will probably continue at record or near-record levels during the remainder of the year. Cheese production has reached a record month by month and will probably continue to do so for the rest of the year, making a record for the year. Evaporated milk will probably do likewise. Milk production has been the highest on record so far this year and will probably continue to be for the remainder of the year.

Cold-storage holdings of butter at the beginning of August were about 44 percent larger than a year earlier and above the 1936-40 average. Holdings of American cheese were 19 percent larger than last year and the largest on record for that date. Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk were considerably smaller on July 1 than they were a year ago and below the 5-year average. Dry skim milk stocks on July 1 were slightly smaller than a year earlier.

The Secretary of Agriculture has requested that American cheese production be increased by one-third over 1940, which was the largest on record. So far this year (January-June) production has been increased only 12 percent. Imports of cheese into the United States were reduced from 59 million pounds in 1939 to 33 million in 1940. Imports for the first 5 months of 1941 were about one-half as large as in 1940. Wholesale cheese prices were about 7 cents per pound higher for July than they were for July of last year.

Butter production will be larger in 1941 than in 1940 but prices will average higher than a year earlier. In July the wholesale price of 92-score butter was about 8 cents per pound higher than a year earlier. The Secretary requested that evaporated milk production for 1941 be increased by 25 percent over 1940. There may be slightly more evaporated milk available for domestic consumption than in 1940 but prices will be higher.

The retail price of evaporated milk per can was about 1 cent higher in July than at the same time last year, cheese per pound $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher, and butter per pound $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher.

Edible fats and oils other than butter

Because of reduced imports, supplies of edible fats and oils for 1941 are expected to be slightly lower than the large supplies of last year. The output of fats and oils from domestic materials will probably be slightly higher than the record production in 1940. Production of lard has declined slightly but will probably be up again next year. Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and peanut oil production will be larger in 1941 than in 1940. The reduction in supplies comes mostly from a decrease in imports of coconut oil. Imports of other fats and oils are holding up fairly well and consequently total imports have fallen only moderately.

A sharp increase in demand for fats and oils during the first half of 1941 resulted from a rise in employment and income and partly from the desire of large dealers and consumers to accumulate reserve stocks of fatty products. Prices rose sharply in response to this increase in demand and also because of rising shipping costs for imported materials and Government purchases of lard and dairy products. Prices of fats and oils in July averaged 34 percent higher than in January, and 48 percent higher than in July of last year.

Wheat

The supply of wheat in the United States for the season 1941-42 is expected to be the largest in history. It will probably be about 240 million

bushels above the supply for 1940-41 and about 80 million bushels larger than the previous high record in 1931-32. The carry-over for the season ended June 30, 1941 at 386 million bushels was the largest on record; the 1940 crop was above average and exports were small. The indicated crop for 1941 is only about 60 million bushels smaller than the record in 1915. About half of the total carry-over is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or is still under loan by growers.

Net exports were probably about 29 million bushels in 1940-41, and, if the war continues, exports are likely to be small in the coming year. This would mean that the carry-over on June 30, 1942 would be even larger than this June's carry-over.

Fruits

Fruit production will probably be larger in 1941 than last year and may be close to the record production of 1937. Increased demand, due largely to greater purchasing power, probably will offset the effect of increased supplies on prices, and returns to growers probably will be larger than in the preceding season. Larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, and prunes are expected for 1941. Production of apricots is indicated to be below average but considerably larger than the small crop last season. Production of commercial apples has been estimated at 125,568,000 bushels compared with 114,391,000 bushels in 1940. The August 1 condition of the orange crop from the 1941 bloom (1941-42 crop) is about the same as that of last year, but below the 1930-39 average.

Exports of fruits (fresh, canned, and dried) have been drastically reduced since the beginning of the War. In order to meet a situation characterized by reduced foreign markets and continued heavy production, the Surplus Marketing Administration made direct purchases of apples, grapefruit, oranges peaches, pears, prunes, raisins, and apricots (fresh, dried, and canned). Because of these purchases and increased purchasing power generally in this country, prices of most fruits have held up relatively well.

Vegetables

Production of truck crops is expected to be about the same as that of last year. Prices generally have averaged above last year's prices due to smaller supplies so far this season and a rise in purchasing power. Prices of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, onions, green peas, green peppers, squash, and tomatoes have been particularly higher than a year earlier, but prices of beets, cantaloups, celery, cucumbers, and lettuce were lower.

The supplies of canned vegetables carried over into the 1941-42 marketing season are small and, as a consequence, prices have been advancing. In the 1941 season the Surplus Marketing Administration has purchased considerable quantities of canned tomatoes, both spots and futures, under the food-for-defense program. Likewise there have been some purchases of canned pork and beans. A tomato crop, for processing, of around 2,387,000 tons is expected this year on an acreage 12 percent larger than last year's acreage.

Normally about 40 to 45 percent of the crop is used for canned tomatoes and the remainder for tomato juice, pulp, catsup, soups, etc.

A relatively small potato crop is expected this season from reduced acreage. Most of the decrease in acreage has occurred in the late potato States as a result of low prices received in those States for the 1940 crop. Heavy supplies carried over from last season into the 1941 calendar year are expected to more than offset the reduced supplies in prospect for this season. The sweetpotato crop will be larger than the 1940 crop but small as compared with the 10-year average 1930-39.

Sugar

Sugar supplies, both domestic and imported, are regulated by marketing quotas. The marketing quota for 1941, as of July 30, 1941, was 8,006,836 short tons. The quota for 1941 is now substantially above consumption of sugar in recent years, 6,867,533 tons in 1939 and 6,890,792 tons in 1940, and is materially larger than the final quota for 1940 which was 6,471,362 tons. It will probably be impossible for some areas to fill their quotas, but it is expected that at least 7,769,621 tons of sugar will be made available for consumption this year.

Production of sugar in the areas usually supplying most of the sugar consumed in the United States is indicated to total 8,144,000 short tons, raw value, in the season beginning September 1, 1940. This is about 420,000 tons less than was produced in those areas in the previous season and is the smallest production since 1935. Most of the decrease is in Cuba, where production has been reduced 431,000 tons because of the prospect of sharply reduced exports to Europe. Production of cane and beet sugar combined in continental United States was about the same as in the preceding season. An increase of 141,000 tons in the Philippines about offsets a decrease of 111,000 tons in Puerto Rico.

Stocks of sugar in the United States on September 1, 1940 totaled 1,587,993 tons as compared with 1,597,210 tons a year earlier, not including stocks in the hands of wholesalers, manufacturers, etc. There were also substantial over-quota stocks in Puerto Rico and Cuba. These stocks, together with the 1940 season production, indicate that there are ample supplies of sugar available for the United States, provided no serious shipping difficulties occur.

Retail prices

Retail prices of all foods, as combined in index numbers on a 1925-29 base, have risen sharply in 1941. The index number for all foods for July 1941 is 80.1, as compared with 73.1 for July 1940, and 72.5, the average for the year 1940, and 71.5 for 1939. This rise has been consistent for prices of all foods, except cereals and bakery products, which were somewhat lower in July 1941 than in July 1940 and the average for the year 1940. The greatest increases have occurred in prices of eggs, fats and oils, dairy products, sugar, and meats.

Abundance of food is indicated by low index numbers of prices of all foods as compared with index numbers of nonagricultural income (see figure on cover page and table 7). Turning to the various groups of foods, the most striking change, as shown by the chart inside the cover page, has been in prices of fruits and vegetables, which declined from 1930 to 1938. Greatly expanded production caused this price decline. Prices of other groups, meats, cereals, and dairy products, began to rise in 1932 and 1933, leveled off in 1935, and reached a somewhat lower level in 1939, but rose sharply during the first 7 months of 1941.

Statistics

Estimates of the supply of foodstuffs available for domestic consumption and export for the calendar year (table 1) are obtained by adding to the stocks on hand at the beginning of the year quantities harvested within the calendar year and imports; and subtracting stocks on hand at the end of the year. This provides an estimate of the quantity available for all uses including feed and for export. The carry-over at the end of all the years preceding 1941 is definitely determined. But in order to obtain a comparable figure for 1941, it is necessary to estimate the carry-over at the end of the year on the basis of the total supply, probable domestic consumption, and exports.

Table 2 shows actual exports, average 1925-29 and annual 1938-40, and exports for the first 6 months of 1941. For comparison, the exports of the corresponding months of 1940 are also given. Table 3 shows year-end stocks of food products. Table 4 indicates quantities available for food consumption in continental United States. The estimates of consumption of crops in this table are obtained from the data in table 1 by subtracting quantities required for seed, feed, industrial uses, and exports. The consumption of livestock products is equal to estimated total supply less quantities exported.

Table 1.- Supply of agricultural products used wholly or in part for food, continental United States, calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
Cereals:						
Wheat	Mil.bu.	809	815	806	722	2/ 698
Corn	" "	2,593	2,399	2,424	2,496	2,644
Rice, rough	Mil.lb.	1,842	2,435	2,415	2,674	2,775
Other cereals 3/	" "	53,806	48,470	47,842	49,127	56,504
Meats:						
Beef and veal	" "	7,417	8,130	8,162	8,315	8,782
Pork	" "	8,498	7,747	8,633	9,739	9,281
Lamb and mutton	" "	646	901	875	878	890
Poultry and eggs:						
Chickens	" "	2,395	2,297	2,551	2,395	2,697
Turkeys	" "	4/ 194	351	381	467	506
Eggs	Million	41,656	41,380	41,873	42,765	44,247
Dairy products:						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil.lb.	44,745	48,372	49,513	51,211	52,238
Butter	" "	2,138	2,202	2,342	2,263	2,313
Other manufactured (milk equivalent)	" "	11,869	16,084	16,795	17,229	20,595
Fats and oils:						
Lard	" "	2,281	1,660	1,943	2,172	2,200
Other edible						
Domestic 5/	" "	2,056	2,492	2,516	2,503	2,670
Imported 5/	" "	924	1,189	1,147	1,004	872
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	361.1	384.6	364.0	384.8	401.3
Sweetpotatoes	" "	60.9	75.9	73.7	62.4	71.6
Other fresh	Mil.lb.	28,145	35,243	34,356	35,322	36,000
Canned	" "	2,307	3,412	3,395	3,560	3,900
Dry edible beans (clean)	1000 bags	10,775	14,242	14,229	14,284	17,075
Cane and beet sugar, raw 6/	1000 tons	6,695	6,693	6,868	6,897	7,770
Fruits:						
Fresh citrus 6/	Mil.lb.	4,288	8,011	8,304	8,000	8,800
Fresh apples	" "	6,375	6,269	5,727	5,900	5,700
Other fresh 6/	" "	8,290	8,087	8,549	7,900	8,900
Canned 6/	" "	1,734	2,023	2,350	2,280	2,500
Dried	" "	1,172	1,239	1,220	1,044	1,025
Juices 6/	" "	26	656	817	860	900
Beverage crops:						
Coffee	" "	1,434	1,948	2,018	2,029	---
Tea	" "	93.1	81.4	97.7	99.0	---
Cocoa	" "	416.2	471.2	642.2	694.6	---

All figures relate to total amounts including seed, feed, amounts for industrial uses, and waste. Supply is defined here as stocks on January 1, plus production, plus imports, minus stocks on December 31.

1/ Estimated. 2/ Only domestic consumption and exports are included. A large part of the surplus for this crop year will go into stocks at the end of the year. 3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye. 4/ 1929 only. 5/ Includes all oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food. 6/ Includes shipments from noncontiguous territories.

Table 2.- Exports of certain agricultural food products, continental United States, average 1925-29 and annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average: 1925-1929	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-June 1940	Jan.-June 1941
Cereals: 1/							
Wheat 2/	Mil. bu.	176	114	103	45	21	20
Corn	" "	23	148	33	39	20	3
Rice, rough 2/	Mil. lb.	810	1,018	1,030	1,095	280	372
Other cereals 3/	" "	3,394	1,287	316	207	125	77
Meats:							
Beef or veal	" "	20	14	15	17	9	7
Pork	" "	370	96	130	94	73	45
Lamb and mutton	" "	1	4/	4/	1	4/	4/
Poultry and eggs:							
Chickens	" "	4	2	3	2	1	1
Eggs	Million	270	25	32	55	33	182
Dairy products:							
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	1	4/	4/	3	1	5
Butter 2/	" "	8	8	9	11	1	1
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk 2/	" "	389	219	246	529	90	548
Fats and oils:							
Lard 2/	" "	767	234	311	232	120	106
Other edible 5/							
Domestic	" "	153	23	39	41	26	27
Imported 6/	" "	30	15	49	77	15	42
Vegetables:							
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.0
Other fresh	Mil. lb.	31	107	112	99	35	37
Canned 7/	" "	34	28	36	41	25	31
Dry edible beans 2/	1,000 bags	530	521	859	1,241	490	483
Cane and beet sugar, raw 2/	1,000 short tons	186	70	136	182	142	24
Fruits: 2/							
Fresh citrus	Mil. lb.	332	808	671	444	218	234
Fresh apples	" "	700	573	411	74	37	15
Other fresh	" "	188	300	201	123	20	15
Canned	" "	274	337	371	138	116	7
Dried 8/	" "	453	505	431	137	88	103
Juices	" "	---	28	37	46	22	21

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

1/ Grains and flour or meal in terms of grain. 2/ Includes shipments from the United States to United States territories except for January-June period, 1940 and 1941. 3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ All oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food. 6/ Reexports of coconut and palm oil, and prior to 1934 of any other oils reported, included except in January-June period, 1940 and 1941. 7/ Prior to 1939, consists of asparagus, peas, corn, tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato paste. 8/ Raisins, which shrink about 7 percent from the time of packing, have been raised by .08 to place them on comparable basis with data used in computing consumption.

Table 3.- Stocks of certain agricultural products used wholly or in part for food, United States, December 31, average 1925-29, and annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
Cereals:						
Wheat	Million bushels	488	651	607	711	973
Corn	" "	1,497	1,872	2,050	2,005	1,950
Rice, rough	Million pounds	1,251	1,742	1,860	1,620	1,539
Other cereals 2/	" "	31,766	31,018	28,799	36,858	36,671
Meats:						
Beef and veal	" "	93	58	77	107	100
Pork	" "	552	430	469	656	500
Lamb and mutton	" "	4	4	5	5	5
Poultry and eggs:						
Chickens	" "	115	110	109	140	145
Turkeys	" "	9	23	52	61	55
Eggs	Million	878	756	935	975	900
Dairy products:						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Million pounds	---	174	85	94	135
Butter	" "	52	129	55	41	45
Other manufactured, in terms of whole milk	" "	1,156	1,698	1,537	1,754	1,645
Fats and oils:						
Lard	" "	63	107	162	287	212
Other edible 3/						
Domestic	" "	634	1,080	1,091	980	970
Imported	" "	173	381	341	436	292
Potatoes	Million bushels	92.8	103.6	104.4	118.6	88.0
Sweetpotatoes	" "	9.4	11.0	10.0	9.6	12.0
Dry edible beans (clean)	1,000 bags	4,322	6,968	6,441	7,204	7,700
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	1,239	2,180	2,348	2,301	2,500
Coffee	Million pounds	108	121	123	153	---
Cocoa	" "	30.0	139.1	160.0	194.4	---

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except as follows: Other edible fats and oils, Bureau of the Census; cane sugar, 1925-29, Willett and Gray, Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal; beet sugar, 1925-29, reports of Meinrath Brokerage Co.; cane and beet sugar, 1938-40, Sugar Division; coffee, 1925-29 from Brazilian Review, 1938-40 from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; cocoa, New York Cocoa Exchange.

1/ Indicated.
2/ Includes barley, oats, and rye.
3/ Includes all oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food.

Table 4.- Consumption of agricultural food products, continental United States calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
Cereals 2/						
Wheat	Mil. bu.	501.0	484.2	485.9	484.0	491.0
Corn	Mil. lb.	9,822	8,850	9,340	9,555	9,937
Rice, rough	" "	1,118	1,552	1,476	1,549	1,499
Other cereals 3/	" "	3,715	4,511	4,421	4,178	4,262
Meats						
Beef and veal	" "	7,348	8,077	8,110	8,260	8,717
Pork	" "	8,069	7,594	8,441	9,577	8,931
Lamb and mutton	" "	644	899	872	875	888
Poultry and eggs						
Chickens	" "	2,391	2,295	2,548	2,393	2,695
Turkeys	" "	4/ 194	351	380	467	506
Eggs	Million	39,725	39,605	39,969	40,995	41,019
Dairy products						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	41,686	45,120	45,987	47,085	48,250
Butter	" "	2,130	2,194	2,333	2,252	2,300
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk	" "	11,480	15,865	16,549	16,700	18,280
Fats and oils						
Lard	" "	1,513	1,425	1,632	1,940	1,875
Other edible 5/						
Domestic	" "	1,685	2,108	2,056	2,066	2,460
Imported	" "	409	579	496	407	
Vegetables						
Potatoes 6/	Mil. bu.	300.0	324.2	305.2	323.7	300.0
Sweetpotatoes	" "	49.8	62.3	61.0	50.8	57.3
Other fresh 7/	Mil. lb.	28,134	35,262	34,236	35,244	36,000
Canned 8/	" "	2,267	3,376	3,355	3,515	3,600
Dry edible beans	1,000 bags	9,734	13,276	12,468	12,455	12,559
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	9/6,510	6,643	6,868	6,891	7,300

Continued -

Table 4.- Consumption of agricultural food products, continental United States calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-41 -Continued

Item	Unit	Average: 1925-29:	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
Fruits 10/						
Fresh citrus	Mil. lb.	3,952	7,325	7,782	7,800	8,460
Fresh apples	"	5,670	5,706	5,350	5,825	5,225
Other fresh	"	7,953	7,589	8,216	7,800	8,500
Canned	"	1,428	1,671	1,945	2,040	2,130
Dried	"	734	777	814	876	890
Juices 11/	"	25	656	818	860	900
Beverage crops						
Coffee	"	1.410	1,935	1,993	2,005	---
Tea	"	92.4	81.1	97.0	97.3	---
Cocoa	"	401.5	459.3	619.7	644.8	---

Computed from production, imports, exports, stocks, sales, and home consumption by farmers.
1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes grains used in the manufacture of beer.
3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye.
4/ 1929 only.
5/ Includes the following oils in the stated percentage of total consumption used for food: corn, olive, peanut, sesame, sunflower, teaseed, and oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and tallow, 100 percent; babassu, coconut, and palm-kernel oil, 40 percent; cottonseed oil, 90 percent; palm oil 35 percent; soybean oil, 80 percent; and fish oil, 10 percent.
6/ Includes potatoes sold by farmers for seed and for manufacture.
7/ Estimates of all vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes produced in commercial areas, including market gardens, for fresh sale, and in farm gardens for home use.
8/ Includes tomato juice.
9/ Not entirely comparable with series beginning in 1934 of sugar delivered to refineries as reported by Sugar Division.
10/ Includes 18 fruits and berries.
11/ Includes grape, grapefruit, lemon, orange, pineapple, combination orange and grapefruit, prune juice, and miscellaneous fruit nectars and juices.

Table 5.- Per capita consumption of agricultural food products, continental United States, calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-41

Item	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Cereals 2/					
Wheat	253	224	223	220	222
Corn	83	68	71	72	75
Rice, rough	9.4	12.0	11.3	11.7	11.3
Other cereals 3/	31.2	34.7	33.8	31.7	32.0
Meats					
Beef and veal	61.8	62.2	62.0	62.6	65.5
Pork	67.8	58.5	64.5	72.6	67.2
Lamb and mutton	5.4	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Poultry and eggs					
Chickens	20.1	17.7	19.5	18.1	20.3
Turkeys	4/ 1.6	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.8
Eggs	41.7	38.1	38.2	38.8	38.6
Dairy products					
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	350	348	351	357	363
Butter	17.9	16.9	17.8	17.1	17.3
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk	96	122	126	127	137
Fats and oils					
Lard	12.7	11.0	12.5	14.7	14.1
Other edible 5/					
Domestic	14.2	16.2	15.7	15.7)	18.5
Imported	3.4	4.5	3.8	3.1)	
Vegetables					
Potatoes 6/	151	150	140	147	135
Sweetpotatoes	23.0	26.4	25.6	21.2	23.7
Other fresh 7/	236	272	262	267	271
Canned 8/	19.1	26.0	25.6	26.6	27.1
Dry edible beans	8.2	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.4
Cane and beet sugar, raw 9/	109	102	105	104	110

Continued-

Table 5.- Per capita consumption of agricultural food products, continental United States, calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-41 -Contd.

Item	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fruits 10/					
Fresh citrus	33.2	56.4	59.5	59.1	63.6
Fresh apples	47.6	44.0	40.9	44.1	39.3
Other fresh	66.8	59.2	62.8	59.1	63.9
Canned	12.0	12.9	14.9	15.5	16.0
Dried	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.7
Juices 11/	0.2	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.8
Beverage crops					
Coffee	11.8	14.9	15.2	15.2	---
Tea	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	---
Cocoa	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.9	---

Computed from production, imports, exports, stocks, sales and home consumption by farmers. July 1 population estimates used to compute per capita consumption.

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes grains used in the manufacture of beer.
3/ Includes barley, oats and rye.
4/ 1929 only.
5/ Includes the following oils in the stated percentage of total consumption used for food: Corn, olive, peanut, sesame, sunflower, teaseed and oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and tallow, 100 percent; babassu, coconut and palm-kernel oil, 40 percent; cottonseed oil, 90 percent; palm oil, 35 percent; soybean oil, 80 percent; and fish oil, 10 percent.
6/ Includes potatoes sold by farmers for seed and for manufacture.
7/ Estimates of all vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes produced in commercial areas, including market gardens, for fresh sale and in farm gardens for home use.
8/ Includes tomato juice.
9/ Not entirely comparable with series beginning in 1934 of sugar delivered to refineries as reported by Sugar Division.
10/ Includes 18 fruits and berries.
11/ Includes grape, grapefruit, lemon, orange, pineapple, combination orange and grapefruit, prune juice, and miscellaneous fruit nectars and juices.

Table 6.- Fish: Consumption for food, and related statistics, continental United States, average 1925-29, annual 1930-40

Year	Catch, United States 1/	Output of edible manufactured products and fresh fish marketed	Imports for consumption, edible	Shipments from territories to United States, edible	Imports processed in the United States 2/	Exports, edible	Shipments to territories from United States, edible	Cold storage holdings, Dec. 15, cured and frozen fish	Consumption	Per capita consumption
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Lb.
Average 1925-29	2,390,519	---	320,901	303,453	65,316	173,161	22,230	3/ 96,902	---	---
1930	2,665,878	1,237,327	338,486	275,633	87,354	169,769	13,390	106,511	1,575,206	12.3
1931	2,059,192	1,122,696	276,647	306,360	24,015	114,369	12,398	93,620	1,567,812	12.6
1932	2,007,620	939,024	259,885	300,019	17,282	86,933	12,570	73,634	1,402,129	11.2
1933	2,288,641	1,026,129	284,307	299,537	31,798	80,008	10,150	75,285	1,486,266	11.3
1934	3,131,510	1,274,795	296,763	303,921	42,211	115,702	11,398	88,492	1,768,061	14.0
1935	3,503,639	1,429,666	324,732	238,483	43,742	119,687	10,628	91,587	1,865,729	14.7
1936	3,907,958	1,425,576	371,206	449,996	52,807	111,259	10,132	122,495	2,041,372	15.9
1937	3,517,739	1,152,546	364,668	353,904	39,028	119,063	12,458	97,191	2,025,868	15.7
1938	3,454,622	1,335,772	302,624	381,634	25,323	118,029	12,235	109,061	1,902,573	14.7
1939 4/	3,776,931	1,491,338	346,222	235,723	45,101	124,974	11,297	116,027	1,934,955	14.8
1940 4/	---	1,494,000	302,518	266,545	29,735	144,833	12,879	125,396	1,866,242	14.1

Compiled as follows: Catch, output of fishery products, and cold storage holdings, 1925-38 from Annual Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, 1939-40 from The Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior; imports, exports, and shipments from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and December issues of Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce. Reports on output of manufactured fishery products contain some duplications because certain items are reported at more than one stage of processing. Consumption was computed from output of manufactured products and fresh fish marketed, imports, exports, shipments to and from territories (deducting imports processed in the United States and reported under manufactured products) and change in cold storage holdings. These figures include canned, frozen, cured, packaged, and fresh fish as marketed without any attempt to convert them to a fresh basis. Population as of July 1 used to compute per capita consumption. United States catch was not used in computing consumption as considerable quantities of the total catch are used for nonfood purposes.

1/ All fish caught commercially whether edible or not, but not including fish caught by sportsmen and others.
2/ Imports of fresh tuna and sea herring. These are the two major items imported for canning or other processing and reported under output of manufactured products. 3/ Holdings in 1929 were 100,784,000 pounds and showed an average increase of 4,440,000 pounds in the period 1925-29. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Index numbers of retail food prices and nonagricultural income payments, United States, specified periods

(1925-29 = 100)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1940				1941			
				Apr.	May	June	July	Apr.	May	June	July
Meats and fish	83.0	81.1	80.4	78.2	79.7	80.6	82.8	86.9	87.5	89.7	91.3
Eggs	70.9	64.4	66.3	55.0	55.1	55.1	62.1	65.1	66.7	73.8	81.1
Dairy products	76.8	73.9	78.2	77.9	76.4	75.7	76.2	82.0	83.0	84.6	86.6
Fats and oils	68.5	64.2	60.2	60.7	60.7	60.1	60.1	62.3	64.5	67.8	70.8
Cereals and bakery products	88.7	84.0	86.0	87.5	87.5	86.8	86.6	84.6	84.8	85.2	85.5
Fruits and vegetables:											
Fresh	48.3	49.8	51.0	54.2	56.5	60.6	53.6	53.7	55.5	61.1	57.3
Canned	78.4	74.3	74.4	74.8	74.8	74.6	74.6	75.0	75.8	77.5	78.8
Dried	59.7	59.7	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	63.9	65.7	67.2	68.0
Total	51.2	51.9	53.0	55.7	57.5	60.8	55.2	55.3	56.9	61.6	58.8
Sugar	80.4	82.6	79.5	80.3	79.9	79.9	78.9	85.9	87.8	88.2	88.5
All foods	73.4	71.5	72.5	72.2	72.8	73.8	73.1	75.5	76.7	79.5	80.1
Nonagricultural income payments	86.0	91.7	98.0	94.9	96.3	97.1	98.0	108.9	111.7	114.3	---

Index numbers of food prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1925-29 base; nonagricultural income payments based on King's nonagricultural realized income from production 1925-28, Department of Commerce estimates 1929 to date.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

United States Department of Agriculture

For Dec. 18, 1941 Papers Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY WICKARD COMMENTS
ON NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

- - -

(ADVANCE - TO BE HELD FOR DECEMBER 18, 1941 PAPERS)

- - -

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today issued the following statement on the national food situation:

As the President pointed out in his radio address the night after Pearl Harbor, the United States enters this war period with one asset no other nation has--plenty of food. We have on hand the largest total supplies of food in the history of the United States. In addition, we have large supplies of feeds in our Ever-Normal Granary and the productive capacity on our farms to add to our food supply on an unprecedented scale. We have plenty for our own people, including the armed forces, and enough more to help feed our Allies.

The war gets underway at a time when farmers have just completed a record production year and are now planning another record next year. The fact that we still have time to revise our production goals for 1942 before planting begins makes it possible for us to make increases where necessary. We are now studying these goals very carefully in the light of actual war and will plan increased production in any commodity or product where an increase appears advisable.

There is little excuse for any substantial increase in the price of agricultural commodities at this time and we will do everything in our power to check speculative increases.

The attached current issue of the National Food Situation, released today, should assure all our citizens and our Allies that our farmers will produce the food needed to win the war.

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1305-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

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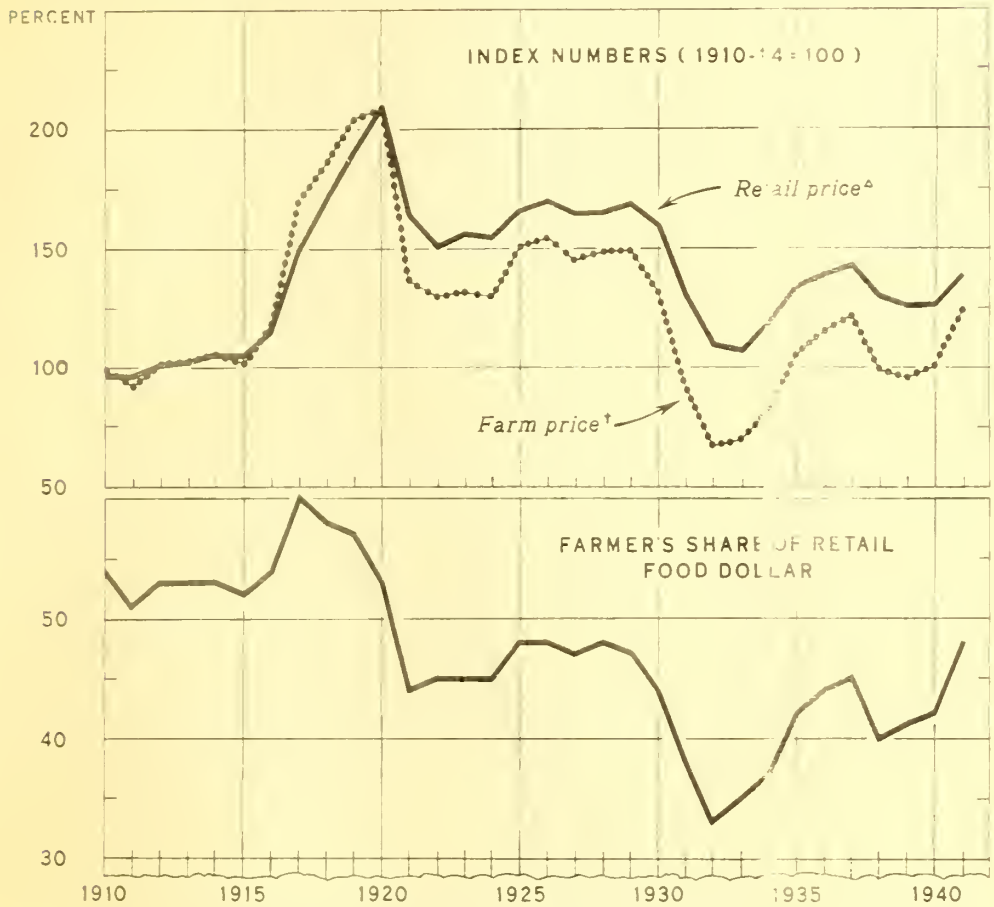
RETAIL AND FARM PRICES OF FOODS, UNITED STATES, 1910-41*



* BASED ON 58 ITEMS OF FOOD, PRODUCED BY AMERICAN FARMERS, IN QUANTITIES REPRESENTING ANNUAL PURCHASES BY TYPICAL WORKING MAN'S FAMILY

△ RETAIL PRICES FROM B. L. S. † FARM PRICES FROM A. M. S.

DATA FOR 1941 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 39714 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.
December 1941

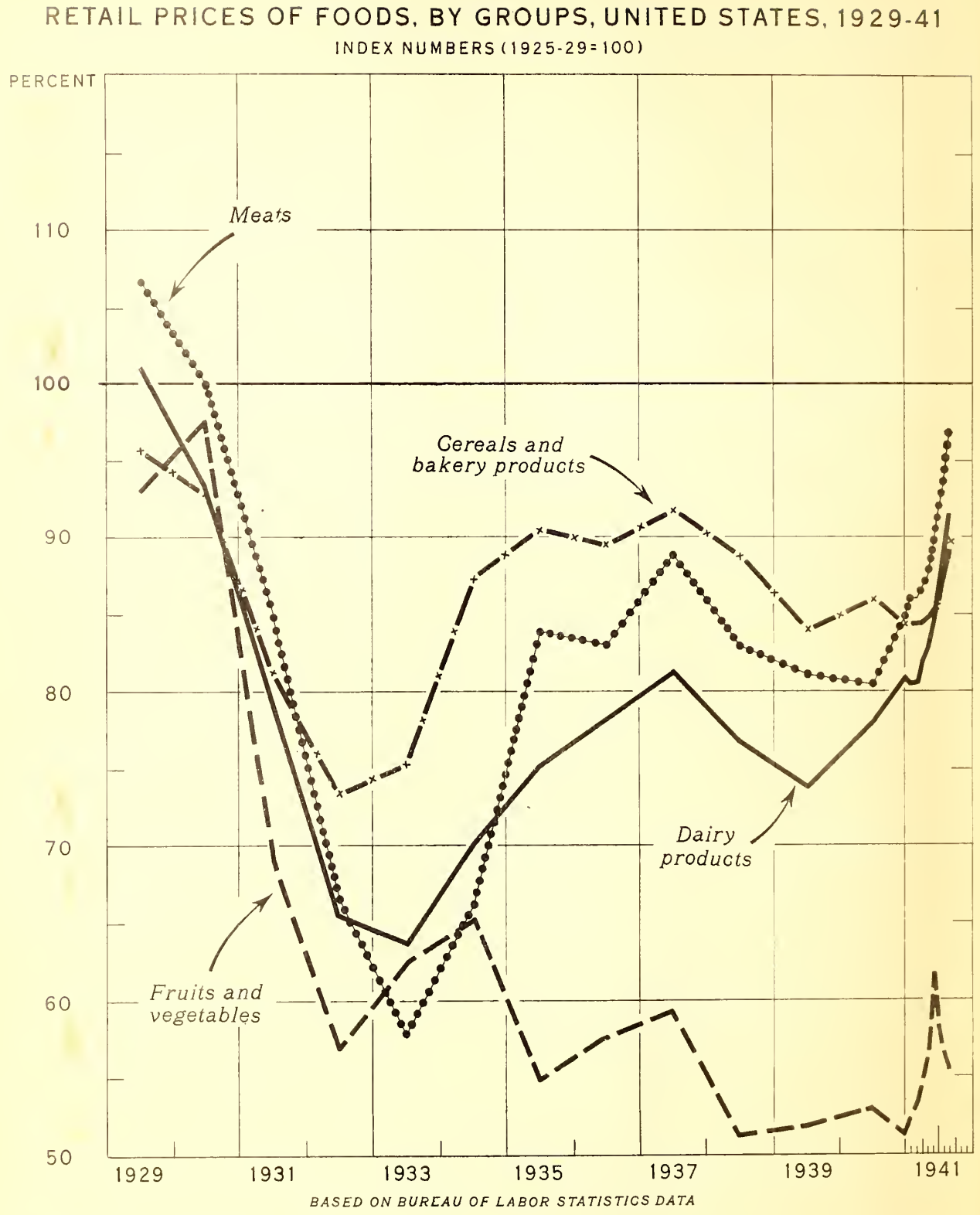

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, BY GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-41
INDEX NUMBERS (1925-29=100)
PERCENT
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
Meats
Cereals and bakery products
Dairy products
Fruits and vegetables
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
BASED ON BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 39433
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Total supplies of food in the United States are the largest on record, and are expected to reach a new high level in 1942. Good crops in 1941 and large Ever-Normal Granary supplies have built up large stocks of foodstuffs and feedstuffs. Supplies of high-protein feeds, grain, and hay are larger than a year ago. The supply of feed grains is the biggest in 20 years. Moreover, the number of livestock on farms is increasing, and probably is about 5 percent larger than a year ago. With average pasture conditions in 1942, a material increase in livestock production is to be expected. The national farm program for next year is designed to increase food supplies for domestic use and for shipment abroad.

Stocks

Stocks of grains have been accumulating in recent years since the blockade cut off our European markets. This is especially true for wheat and corn (see table 1). Since there are no immediate prospects of an outlet for these stocks of wheat, a continuation of about the current level of production or less has been recommended for 1942. The large stocks of corn will provide feed for increased livestock production. The accumulated stocks of manufactured dairy products will be needed for expanding domestic consumption and increasing shipments to Britain. Although stocks of fats and oils are large, requirements for 1942 will also be large. Increased domestic demand and large shipments of lard to Britain may reduce stocks unless imports are increased. Uncertainties of shipping make import increases somewhat doubtful.

Exports and Imports

The blockade of continental Europe and shortage of shipping space account to some extent for the low levels of agricultural exports and imports since the beginning of the war (see tables 2 and 3). Outgoing ships are mostly loaded with defense materials, including food; and incoming ships are loaded with crude rubber, tin, zinc, and other materials needed in our defense program. Some special arrangements have been made to assure us of imports of certain agricultural products, such as a guarantee of space for the Cuban sugar quota to this country and fixed maximum ocean freight rates for cocoa and coffee from Latin America.

United States trade with foreign countries has been increasing in recent months and has been shifting to the British Empire and Latin American countries. Since the beginning of the war continental European markets have been almost completely lost and our exports of agricultural products have declined sharply. But in the first 9 months of 1941 the value of total agricultural exports was over 12 percent larger than in the same months last year and imports were up by 25 percent. Shipments of foodstuffs under the lend-lease plan have contributed to the recent rise in exports. The shipment of packing house products has been especially large.

Imports of crude materials and semi-manufactures have been increasing since the beginning of the war, especially such strategic commodities as crude rubber, nonferrous metals and ore. Foodstuffs imports have not increased as much as imports of strategic materials, but there were increases for coffee, cane sugar, cocoa, and cacao beans. Imports of cheese, vegetable oils, and fish have declined.

Food Production Program for 1942

A farm production campaign for 1942 providing for the mobilization of American agriculture to adjust production to increased domestic needs and to the needs of nations resisting aggression was announced on September 8 by Secretary Wickard. Production goals for 1942 and the part that agriculture will play in the defense program were discussed with farmers and farm leaders in four regional conferences held during the latter half of September.

In discussing the farm program Secretary Wickard said: "The goals for 1942 call for the largest production in the history of American agriculture..... Farm production in general is in good balance but greatly increased supplies of some commodities will be needed. In this emergency I have found it necessary to encourage expansion in the production of hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens, and accordingly I have today made a formal public announcement that the Department of Agriculture will support prices for these commodities until December 31, 1942 at not less than 85 percent of parity.

"Of all the farm commodities of which increases are needed, the most urgent need is for more milk. We need to consume more dairy products in this country for improved health and strength, and the British will need tremendous quantities of cheese, evaporated milk, and dried skim milk. To reach the production goals for 1942 the greatest effort will be required in dairying."

In general the production goals call for a production of livestock products substantially larger than in recent years, adequate supplies of feed grains for feeding increased livestock numbers, expanded production of oil-producing crops, and a production of wheat about equal to or less than the current level of production.

Goals for 1942 provide for a total farm production 15 percent higher than the 1924-29 average. Using 100 as the index of farm production for the 1924-29 period, the average for the 1936-40 period was 105. For 1941 it is estimated to be 113, and for 1942 it is expected to be 115. If 1942 production goals are reached it will be the third successive year of record production. While total production next year would be only about 2 percent greater than this year, much larger increases occur in the vitamin and mineral-rich livestock products for which demand is increasing in this country and which are among the foods most needed by the British.

The British Government expects to need from this country about a fourth of its supply of animal protein foods or the equivalent of enough to feed 10 million people. Total British needs for United States farm products are expected to amount to about 6 to 8 percent of total United States farm production. Total exports, including lend-lease shipments, may amount to as much as 8 to 10 percent of total production.

Consumption

Domestic consumption of agricultural food products continued to increase in 1941 (see table 4). The principal increases are shown in consumption of dairy products, citrus fruits, and sugar. Decreases are noted in consumption of apples and potatoes.

Special Distribution

Consumption of foods has increased to some extent through distribution of food to public-aid families and free school lunches. This distribution was begun in 1935 but was expanded in 1939 and has increased each year since that time. The amounts of food distributed are shown in table 5 for 1940 and for January-March 14, 1941, but in the period March 15-September 1941 lend-lease shipments to Great Britain are included. Foodstuffs for shipment to Britain are shown separately in table 9.

An increase in consumption has also come through the distribution in many parts of the United States of blue stamps, to persons receiving relief, for the purchase of surplus foods under the Food Stamp Program (see table 6). The foods bought with blue stamps are mostly additional

purchases, the usual purchases having been made usually with orange stamps which were bought in order to acquire the free blue stamps. During the year 1940 about 25 percent of the stamps were used for pork, 17 percent for cereal products, 15 percent for butter, 14 percent for eggs, 13 percent for fruits, and 10 percent for vegetables. Of course, the proportion of stamps spent for each commodity varies with the number and type of commodities on the surplus list. The Surplus Marketing Administration reports that the average per capita consumption of surplus commodities by participating families appears to be substantially higher than the consumption of these foods reported for comparable nonparticipating families.

Grains

Production of grains has continued large in spite of a sharp drop in exports since the beginning of the war (see table 7). Although consumption of cereals for feed, seed, and industrial uses, and for food, have been increasing, stocks are accumulating.

Total supplies of wheat are now estimated at 1,348 million bushels or about 250 million bushels above the supply a year ago and about 100 million bushels above the record high in 1931. Exports are expected to continue to be restricted. Consequently, a reduction in wheat acreage of around 10 million acres has been recommended for 1942.

Domestic rice consumption has remained fairly steady in recent years but exports, especially to Cuba, have increased greatly. Cuban supplies from the Orient have been curtailed because of reduced shipping space and increased shipping costs. Expecting that exports will continue large, a slight increase in rice acreage has been recommended for 1942.

The supply of corn and barley for 1941-42 was estimated to be the largest in 20 years but the supply of oats is smaller this year than last. As a result of increased demand for food and for livestock feed, the combined carry-over of these grains next year is expected to be smaller than this year's carry-over.

Meats

The total commercial production of meats is expected to set a new high record for 1942, and expected improvement in domestic consumer demand, combined with large Government purchases of pork and lard, will give strong support to livestock prices in 1942.

The 1941 fall pig crop and the spring crop of 1942 are expected to be larger than they were a year earlier, and total hog slaughter in 1942 will probably be the largest on record. Although large quantities of pork and lard will be purchased under the food-for-defense program next year, the total supply of hog products available for domestic consumption probably will be as large as in 1941.

Reaching the goal for slaughter of cattle and calves set by the agricultural program would result in a sharp increase in production of beef and veal in 1942. This is possible as the number of cattle and calves on farms at the beginning of 1942 will be nearly as large as the 1934 peak, but marketings in the year may fall short of 1941 on account of reduced Corn Belt feeding.

Developments in the cattle feeding situation during October continued to indicate a considerable reduction from either of the preceding seasons in the number of cattle to be fed in the Corn Belt States during the winter feeding season of 1941-42. Limited information as to cattle feeding prospects in States outside the Corn Belt pointed to little change in the total fed, but a reduction rather than an increase appeared probable. Available information shows that there are still relatively large numbers of fed cattle of the current year's feeding in Corn Belt feed lots, and it is expected that larger than usual numbers of these will be carried over into the new feeding season.

It now appears probable that the total number of lambs fed during the 1941-42 season will not differ greatly from the record number fed a year earlier, but the number remaining on feed January 1 may be a little larger. Hence, supplies of lambs for slaughter during the first few months of 1942 will probably be as large as those a year earlier, if not slightly larger. Supplies during the remainder of the year will depend largely, of course, upon the size of the 1942 lamb crop.

Fish

The fish catch of the United States could probably be increased "almost immediately" to 4,628 million pounds and later to 6,200 million pounds compared with 4,443 million pounds in 1939 according to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Recommendations to the industry have been formulated for carrying out this program without increasing materially the capital outlay or cost of operation.

The fish catch for 1941 has not yet been estimated, but it is expected to be large. The catch of sardines in California is running exceptionally large, and in Maine the catch is expected to be the largest on record. The Alaska salmon pack is reported to be heavy, 6,865,000

cases, compared with 5,043,000 cases for 1940. The fish catch in the New England States probably will be over 25 percent above a year ago. The tuna catch is down for this time of the year by as much as 40 percent, but it may still improve. The shrimp catch so far this year has been considerably below that in other recent years. Prices of fish have been advancing, probably due to increased business activity and improvement in purchasing power. Salmon and sardines are included in the food-for-Britain shipments, but catches of these fish have been above normal.

Poultry and Eggs

Although current consumption of chicken meat is large, storage stocks are being accumulated more rapidly than usual. Marketings of chickens are expected to continue heavy during the remainder of 1941 and into 1942.

Expansion of chicken and egg production has been encouraged by the Department of Agriculture primarily to obtain increased supplies of eggs. To assure the production of the desired quantity of eggs in 1942, tentative national goals have been established for both egg production and chicken slaughter. It appears likely that this goal will be reached. The number of layers on farms next year will be about 10 percent larger than in 1941. Total production of chicken meat in 1942 may be about 14 percent larger than the 1941 output.

A national goal has not been established for turkeys, and they are not in the list for which price support has been announced. Present indications are that more turkey hens will be saved for breeders this year than last, so with favorable weather next spring the increase in turkey production in 1942 may approach 10 percent or more.

Dairy Products

Total milk production in 1942 is expected to be the largest on record. This increase will result partly from an expected 3-percent increase in the number of milk cows on farms. With increasing consumer incomes and prospective large exports under the lend-lease program, prices of dairy products probably will average higher in 1942 than in 1941.

The production of manufactured dairy products in 1942 probably will be the largest on record, mainly because of prospective larger export needs under the lend-lease program. Production of American cheese and evaporated milk probably will increase most. Total exports, on a milk-equivalent basis, are expected to be twice as large in 1942 as in 1941 and almost eight times as large as in 1940.

A milk production goal of 125 billion pounds (7 percent above probable production in 1941) has been recommended for 1942. This quantity of milk would provide not only for the increased requirements for exports in 1942 but also for a record per capita consumption of milk and other dairy products next year. If the desired goal is reached, domestic consumption of milk and dairy products (on a milk-equivalent basis) could be about 20 pounds per capita larger than in 1941 after allowing for the increased quantities needed for export. But even with an increase in per capita consumption, the total consumption of dairy products in 1942 will still be short of that estimated as necessary to provide adequate nutritional standards for the people of the United States.

Total milk production has ranged from 3 to 7 percent larger per month this year than last, mostly as a result of rising prices and a favorable feed situation. The number of cows on farms in June was about 3 percent larger than in 1940 and production has been the largest on record. Production of creamery butter, cheese, and evaporated milk in 1940 was the highest on record and production through September of 1941 was above that of corresponding months last year.

As a result of increasing consumer incomes and increased domestic and export demand, prices received by farmers for all dairy products have been the highest since 1930 in every month since April 1941. Index numbers of retail prices for all dairy products have advanced from 100 in September 1940 to 118 in September 1941 (1925-29 = 100).

Edible Fats and Oils Other Than Butter

A high level of domestic demand for fats and oils and substantial purchases of lard for export, are expected for 1942. With increased livestock slaughter in prospect the output of animal fats and oils will be expanded. Production goals for 1942, moreover, call for increases of 1.1 million acres of soybeans for beans and 1.6 million acres of peanuts. With average crop yields, these increases would provide an additional 500 million pounds of oil.

Prices for fats and oils will probably average higher next year than this, although Government measures may tend to hold advances from present levels within narrow limits. Prices of domestic oilseeds are now comparatively high and are expected to average at least as high in 1942 as in 1941, even though the output of soybeans and peanuts is increased next year.

Vegetables

Increased plantings of vegetables are in prospect for 1942, because of generally higher prices in 1941, and if yields average close to those of 1941, production will be somewhat larger. It is expected that demand will be sufficiently improved to more than offset the influence on prices of the larger supplies.

The acreage of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and truck crops (both for market and for processing) may be increased in 1942. The national goals call for an increase of nearly 5 percent in plantings of potatoes, of 1 percent in sweetpotatoes, about 5 percent in truck crops for market, and 25 percent (revised) in the acreage of truck crops for processing. In the case of dry edible beans no change in acreage is indicated. A higher level of consumer purchasing power and increased demand will probably result in higher prices for all vegetables.

Supplies of potatoes smaller than a year earlier, but larger supplies of sweetpotatoes and canned vegetables, are expected to be available for marketing in the first half of 1942. The production of processing vegetables in 1941 will probably set a new record and the pack of canned vegetables and products will be substantially larger than the pack of last season. Higher consumer purchasing power plus some lend-lease purchases account for higher prices than last year for most items and active movement into consuming channels. The outlook is for a heavy total movement this season and relatively small carry-overs into the 1942 season for all items except possibly corn and beets.

Fruits

Although it is impossible at this time to determine the size of the fruit crop for 1942, the probabilities are that the total tonnage will be about the same as in 1941. A generally smaller output of deciduous fruits probably will be offset by a larger production of citrus fruits. On the basis of the trend in bearing tree numbers, alternate bearing characteristics, and good care of orchards, normal growing conditions in 1942 would result in a smaller production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, but a larger output of apricots, cherries, grapes, strawberries, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons than in 1941.

Fruit producers may expect a more favorable demand for their output in 1942 than at any time in more than a decade. Consumer purchasing power will average higher than in 1941, and the present prospect is for a considerable expansion in exports as a result of the lend-lease program. It is not likely, of course, that all important fruit crops and all growers will share in the improved situation, but the fruit industry as a whole faces relatively favorable prospects during 1942.

Because of the prospective increased demand in 1942 for both domestic use and lend-lease export, the Department of Agriculture has recommended that every effort be made to prevent waste so as to make the fullest possible utilization of the total fruit output next season.

The long-time outlook, based on changes in the number of trees of bearing age, is for a moderate increase in the rate of fruit production during the next few years. This prospective increase is a continuation of the trend of the last two decades. Production of apples and of prunes for drying is expected to continue to decline, but a further slight expansion is indicated for citrus fruits, peaches, pears, cherries, plums and fresh prunes, and grapes.

Total fruit production in 1941 (after allowing for crop abandonment) was about 9 percent greater than in 1940. It is likely that a slightly smaller production of citrus fruits will be more than offset by an increased production of deciduous fruits.

Supplies of fruits have been abundant for domestic consumption since the European blockade cut off our export markets. Before the war (1934-39) our exports of apples averaged 13.4 million bushels, and in 1941 they will be 1 million bushels, or less. But it is likely that the price effects of increased consumer purchasing power and purchases by the Department of Agriculture under the food-for-defense program will more than offset the effects of increased domestic supplies of apples. Consumer demand for pears is running about 25 percent higher than at this time last year, offsetting the loss of the export market. Pear prices have therefore been averaging higher this year than last. Grape production is higher this year than last and the loss of exports is being offset by an increased demand for fresh grapes by wineries and a demand for raisins for food-for-defense. Increased consumer demand in recent months for oranges from a crop about as large as last year's crop accounts for higher orange prices. Similar increases in grapefruit prices have resulted from a smaller crop and increased demand.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of foods have continued to rise. The index number for all foods (1925-29=100) for September was 97.0 as compared with 86.0 for September of last year (see table 8). The greatest increases were shown for eggs, dairy products, meats, and fats and oils. Prices of cereals and bakery products, fruits, vegetables, and sugar increased less than prices of above-mentioned products.

Table 1.- Stocks of certain agricultural products used wholly or in part for food, United States, December 31, average 1925-29, and annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	1941 1/
Cereals:						
Wheat	Million bushels	488	651	607	711	935
Corn	" "	1,497	1,872	2,050	2,005	2,050
Rice, rough	Million pounds	1,251	1,742	1,868	1,566	1,458
Other cereals 2/	" "	31,766	31,006	28,796	36,862	34,271
Meats:						
Beef and veal	" "	93	58	77	106	100
Pork	" "	552	430	469	654	750
Lamb and mutton	" "	4	4	5	5	5
Poultry and eggs:						
Chickens	" "	115	110	109	140	150
Turkeys	" "	9	23	52	61	55
Eggs	Million	878	756	935	975	900
Dairy products:						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Million pounds	---	174	85	95	140
Condensed and evaporated milk	" "	163	212	192	196	260
Butter	" "	52	129	55	41	80
Cheese	" "	78	120	109	130	169
Other manufactured, in terms of whole milk	" "	15	29	33	37	37
Fats and oils:						
Lard	" "	63	107	162	287	212
Other edible 3/						
Domestic	" "	634	1,080	1,091	980	970
Imported	" "	173	331	341	436	292
Potatoes	Million bushels	92.8	103.6	104.4	118.6	95.0
Sweetpotatoes	" "	9.4	11.0	10.0	9.6	12.0
Dry edible beans (clean)	1,000 bags	4,322	6,968	6,441	7,204	7,780
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	1,239	2,180	2,348	2,301	---
Coffee	Million pounds	108	121	123	153	---
Cocoa	" "	30.0	139.1	160.0	194.4	---

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except as follows: Other edible fats and oils, Bureau of the Census; cane sugar, 1925-29, Willett and Gray, Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal; beet sugar, 1925-29, reports of Meinrath Brokerage Co.; cane and beet sugar, 1938-40, Sugar Division; coffee, 1925-29 from Brazilian Review, 1938-40 from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; cocoa, New York Cocoa Exchange.

1/ Indicated.
2/ Includes barley, oats, and rye.
3/ Includes all oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food.

Table 2.- Imports of principal agricultural food products, continental United States, average 1925-29 and annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-Sept. 1940	Jan.-Sept. 1941
Cereals							
Wheat 1/	Mil. bu.	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	1
Corn	" "	2	2/	2/	2	1	1
Rice, rough	Mil. lb.	81	94	115	61	50	21
Other cereals 3/	" "	12	136	305	522	393	728
Meats							
Beef or veal	" "	80	82	91	75	58	95
Pork	" "	13	52	41	6	4	12
Lamb and mutton	" "	3	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Poultry and eggs							
Poultry	" "	6	1	1	1	1	1
Eggs	Mil.	565	77	59	85	61	89
Dairy products							
Butter	1,000 lb.	5,883	1,624	1,107	1,385	911	1,703
Fluid milk and cream and other manufactured items (terms of whole milk)	Mil. lb.	1,223	547	591	326	264	165
Fats and oils							
Lard	1,000 lb.	26	2	1	4/	---	0
Other edible oils 5/	Mil. lb.	647	859	753	672	507	542
Oilseeds							
Copra, oil equivalent 6/	" "	296	323	271	388	281	274
Cottonseed, oil equivalent 6/	" "	4	---	---	---	0	0
Vegetables							
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	4	1	2	1	1	1
Other fresh	Mil. lb.	394	225	192	208	144	227
Canned and prepared 7/	" "	149	81	75	31	22	5
Dry edible beans	1,000 bags	765	63	61	66	51	107
Other dried vegetables	Mil. lb.	71	21	17	20	16	20
Farinaceous substances	" "	141	248	414	347	245	252
Sugar, cane and beet (raw basis) 8/	1,000 short tons	5,693	4,730	4,775	3,342	2,391	2,952
Molasses, edible	Mil. lb.	22	128	136	114	108	95
Fruits 9/							
Fresh citrus	" "	168	20	12	24	14	13
Other fresh fruit	" "	2,951	3,118	3,018	2,701	2,029	2,064
Canned	" "	486	437	660	572	87	107
Dried	" "	105	54	52	51	23	20
Juices 10/	" "	---	223	313	353	---	---

Continued

Table 2.- Imports of principal agricultural food products, continental United States, average 1925-29 and annual 1938-41 -Continued

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-Sept. 1940	Jan.-Sept. 1941
Beverage crops							
Coffee 11/	Mil. lb.	1,412	1.978	1,995	2,035	1,487	1,643
Tea 11/	" "	92	81	97	97	70	75
Cocoa or cacoa beans 11/	" "	409	441	641	679	461	561
Nuts unshelled 12/	Mil. lb.	265	204	227	229	139	171
Coconuts	1,000 short tons	207	211	255	23	173	226

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Includes flour and shipments of flour and wheat from non-contiguous territories and excludes wheat milled in bond.
2/ Less than 500,000
3/ Other cereals incl udes barley, malt, rye and rye flour, oats and oatmeal, buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
4/ Less than 500 pounds.
5/ Other fats and oils include the following oils: corn, olive, peanuts, sesame, sunflower, teaseed and oleo oil, edible animal stearine and tallow, babassu, coconut, cottonseed, palm and soybean oils - not all used entirely for food.
6/ Copra, oil equivalent is 63 percent.
Cottonseed, oil equivalent is 15 percent.
7/ Vegetables canned and prepared, 1925-29 average of imports for consumption excludes pickles, sauces and soups.
8/ Sugar, cane and beet, raw basis, includes shipments and small amount of maple sugar.
9/ Fruits include shipments from non-contiguous territories except months January-September 1940-41.
10/ Juices entirely shipments from non-contiguous territories.
11/ Coffee, tea and cocoa are imports for consumption less reexports.
12/ All shelled nuts converted to unshelled basis. Does not include nut paste or preparations.

Table 3.- Exports of certain agricultural food products, continental United States, average 1925-29 and annual 1938-41

Item	Unit	Av. 1925-29	1938	1939	1940	Jan.-Sept. 1940	Jan.-Sept. 1941
Cereals: 1/							
Wheat 2/	Mil. bu.	162	111	93	37	25	26
Corn	" "	23	148	33	39	32	8
Rice, rough 2/	Mil. lb.	810	1,018	1,030	1,095	391	485
Other cereals 3/	" "	3,394	1,287	316	207	184	141
Meats:							
Beef or veal	" "	20	14	15	17	12	20
Pork	" "	370	96	130	94	84	128
Lamb and mutton	" "	1	4/	4/	1	1	4/
Poultry and eggs:							
Chickens	" "	4	2	3	2	1	2
Eggs	Million	270	25	32	55	43	275
Dairy products:							
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	1	4/	4/	3	1	7
Butter 2/	" "	8	8	9	11	2	2
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk 2/	" "	389	219	246	529	326	1,302
Fats and oils:							
Lard 2/	" "	767	234	311	232	169	251
Other edible 5/							
Domestic	" "	153	23	39	41	30	32
Imported 6/	" "	30	15	49	77	30	47
Vegetables:							
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.6
Other fresh	Mil. lb.	31	107	112	107	79	77
Canned 7/	" "	47	33	40	72	61	91
Dry edible beans 2/	1,000 bags	530	521	859	1,241	570	1,757
Cane and beet sugar, raw 2/	1,000 short tons	186	70	136	182	166	47
Fruits: 2/							
Fresh citrus	Mil. lb.	332	808	671	444	297	323
Fresh apples	" "	700	573	411	74	45	24
Other fresh	" "	188	300	201	123	72	58
Canned	" "	274	337	371	138	120	29
Dried 8/	" "	453	505	431	137	105	191
Juices	" "	---	23	37	46	28	29

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

1/ Grains and flour or meal in terms of grain. 2/ Includes shipments from the United States to United States territories except for Jan.-Sept. period, 1940 and 1941. 3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ All oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food. 6/ Reexports of coconut and palm oil, and prior to 1934 of any other oils reported, included except in Jan.-June period, 1940 and 1941. 7/ Prior to 1939, consists of asparagus, peas, corn, tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato paste, beans, and pork and beans. 8/ Raisins, which shrink about 7 percent from the time of packing, have been raised by .25 to place them on comparable basis with data used in computing consumption.

Table 4.- Consumption of agricultural food products, total and per capita, continental United States, 1940-41

Item	Unit	Consumption			
		Total		Per capita	
		1940	1941 1/	1940	1941 1/
				Pounds	Pounds
Cereals 2/					
Wheat	Mil. bu.	493	494	224	223
Corn	Mil. lb.	8,323	8,900	63.1	67.4
Rice, rough	" "	1,492	1,368	11.3	10.3
Other cereals 3/	" "	4,123	4,282	31.2	32.2
Meats					
Beef and veal	" "	8,260	8,935	62.5	67.2
Pork	" "	9,577	8,809	72.5	66.2
Lamb and mutton	" "	875	921	6.6	6.9
Poultry and eggs					
Chickens	" "	2,393	2,695	18.1	20.3
Turkeys	" "	467	454	3.5	3.4
Eggs	Mil.	40,995	40,907	38.8	38.4
Dairy products					
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	46,700	47,800	354	359
Condensed and evaporated milk	" "	2,582	2,950	19.6	22.2
Butter	" "	2,275	2,260	17.2	17.0
Cheese	" "	789	812	6.0	6.1
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk	" "	2,211	3,580	16.8	26.9
Fats and oils					
Lard	" "	1,940	1,735	14.7	13.0
Other edible 4/					
Domestic	" "	2,061)	2,843	15.6)	21.4
Imported	" "	411)		3.1)	
Vegetables					
Potatoes 5/	Mil. bu.	318.8	300.0	145	135
Sweetpotatoes	" "	51.2	57.3	21.3	23.7
Other fresh 6/	Mil. lb.	35,244	36,000	267	271
Canned 7/	" "	3,515	3,600	26.6	27.1
Dry edible beans	1,000 bags	12,084	12,559	9.2	9.4
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	6,891	7,300	104	110

Continued

Table 4.- Consumption of agricultural food products, total and per capita, continental United States, 1940-41 - Continued

Item	Unit	Consumption			
		Total		Per capita	
		1940	1941 1/	1940	1941 1/
				Pounds	Pounds
Fruits 8/					
Fresh citrus	Mil. lb.	7,800	8,460	59.1	63.6
Fresh apples	" "	5,825	5,225	44.1	39.3
Other fresh	" "	7,800	8,500	59.1	63.9
Canned	" "	2,040	2,130	15.5	16.0
Dried	" "	876	890	6.6	6.7
Juices 9/	" "	860	900	6.5	6.8
Beverage crops					
Coffee	" "	2,005	---	15.2	---
Tea	" "	97.3	---	0.7	---
Cocoa	" "	644.8	---	4.9	---

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Computed from production, imports, exports, stocks, sales, and home consumption by farmers. Figures for 1925-29 average and 1938 and 1939 in the National Food Situation, August 1941.

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes grains used in the manufacture of beer.
3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye.
4/ Includes the following oils in the stated percentage of total consumption used for food: Corn, olive, peanut, sesame, sunflower, teaseed, and oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and tallow, 100 percent; babassu, coconut, and palm-kernel oil, 40 percent; cottonseed oil, 90 percent; palm oil 35 percent; soybean oil, 80 percent; and fish oil, 10 percent.
5/ Includes potatoes sold by farmers for seed and for manufacture.
6/ Includes estimates of all vegetables (other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes) for fresh sale, produced in commercial areas including market gardens, and in farm gardens for home use.
7/ Includes tomato juice.
8/ Includes 18 fruits and berries.
9/ Includes grape, grapefruit, lemon, orange, pineapple, combination orange and grapefruit, prune juice, and miscellaneous fruit nectars and juices.

Table 5.- Agricultural food products purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration, 1940 and January-November 1941

Commodity	1940	1941	
		Jan.- Mar. 14	Mar. 15- Nov.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Grains and grain products:			
Biscuits (hard bread)	---	---	3,676
Corn meal and grits	324,742	---	15,000
Popcorn			112
Cornstarch	---	---	169,320
Corn sugar	---	---	9,370
Corn			624,154
Oat cereal	900	600	95,210
Rice	95,264	2,400	3,200
Rye	8,400	---	---
Wheat	15,000	---	22,400
Wheat products	882,040	91,062	189,354
Meat products:			
Pork	110,118	---	443,580
Lard	136,860	5,580	308,666
Beef, dried	---	---	11
Beef bungs			310
Fish	2,839	---	187,496
Poultry	1/ 35	---	2/ 3,335
Eggs	104,263	8,549	3/168,697
Dairy products:			
Milk 4/	73,836	27,150	625,309
Butter	11,884	6,519	66
Cheese	4,354	---	137,567
Vegetables:			
Cabbage	76,815	1,199	5,271
Potatoes, white	287,609	27,433	137,565
Dry beans	61,059	682	199,076
Dry peas			21,271
Soybeans	---	---	21,230
Other fresh vegetables	86,403	1,448	17,929
Canned vegetables	---	---	205,205
Fruits:			
Apples, fresh	351,199	111,248	304,168
Apples, dried	1,455	---	10,963
Oranges	167,327	18,889	42,804
Peaches, fresh	9,810	---	61,726
Peaches, dried	13,750	---	10,846
Pears, fresh	46,603	6,184	---
Pears, dried	1,030	---	7,342

Continued -

Table 5.- Agricultural food products purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration, 1940 and January-November 1941 - Continued

Commodity	1940	1941	
		Jan.- Mar. 14	Mar. 15- Nov.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Fruits - continued:			
Plums and prunes, fresh	6,129	5/ 2,000	6/ 5,853
Prunes, dried	94,483	14,000	269,444
Raisins	86,891	---	106,952
Other, fresh	30,562	99,734	21,691
Other, dried	---	---	17,554
Canned fruits	10,201	22,079	137,075
Fruit juices, canned	451	270	17,528
Concentrated fruit juices, canned			2,676
Miscellaneous foods:			
Army ration canned	---	---	3,450
Canned pork and beans	---	67,403	108,058
Cane syrup	786	105	531
Cocoa			375
Chicory root	---	---	924
Dehydrated onions			319
Dehydrated soup	60	100	4,750
Honey, extracted	---	---	2,624
Oleo oil			1,786
Oleomargarine	160	---	1,120
Orange marmalade pulp	---	---	218
Peanuts, shelled	---	---	6,011
Peanut butter	---	---	1,762
Pecans, unshelled	1,000	453	610
Walnuts, shelled			1,500
Soy flour	---	---	15,490
Ascorbic acid			5
Diacetone-gulosonic acid			7
Cyanaceta-mide			9
Carotene			2
Dextrose			2
Enzyme			26
Pectin			1,599
Sorbose			30
Vitamin A (Fish liver oil)			107
Vitamin B			9

Surplus Marketing Administration. For the calendar year 1940 and through March 14, 1941, the commodities were use for domestic distribution to public-aid families, for free school lunches, and to meet requirements of the Red Cross for shipment to war refugee areas. From March 15 through November 30, 1941, under the Department's Expanded Purchase Program, the commodities could also be used for transfer to other countries under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, or for release upon the domestic market if desirable.
1/ Turkeys. 2/ Canned boneless chicken. 3/ Includes 35,332,155 pounds of dried eggs and 66,189,370 pounds of frozen eggs. 4/ Evaporated, condensed, malted, whole powdered, and dry skim milk. 5/ Processed. 6/ Includes 4,530,000 pounds fresh prunes used for canned syrup prunes.

Table 6.- Commodities purchased with blue stamps under the Food Stamp Program, 1939-41

Commodity	Unit	1939	1940	Jan.-Oct. 1941
Butter	1,000 pounds	2,072	19,986	16,355
Eggs	1,000 dozens	2,431	26,161	52,472
White flour	1,000 pounds	10,344	164,433	365,978
Graham flour	" "	132	2,632	5,186
Rice	" "	376	16,112	7,394
Corn meal	" "	2,056	35,719	90,468
Hominy grits	" "	30	3,979	14,980
Dry beans	" "	1,396	22,110	55,587
White potatoes	" "	---	71,469	376,037
Fresh tomatoes	" "	1,777	11,070	33,217
Other fresh vegetables	" "	3,897	89,461	191,587
Prunes (dried)	" "	611	8,038	15,998
Raisins	" "	446	7,007	13,172
Oranges	1,000 dozens	370	13,846	28,102
Grapefruit	Thousands	706	20,582	38,093
Apples	1,000 pounds	5,094	41,188	88,559
Pears	" "	655	6,540	16,953
Peaches	" "	1,734	4,776	39,545
Fresh prunes and plums	" "	---	---	6,472
Shortening	" "	---	---	762
Pork lard	" "	1,339	31,247	41,680
Pork	" "	746	64,238	79,627

Surplus Marketing Administration. Quantities are adjusted to include estimated wastage occurring in the process of distribution.

Table 7.- Cereals: Production, stocks, consumption for feed, seed and industrial uses, and for food, 1930-41

Year	Wheat	Rye	Rice (milled)	Corn	Oats	Barley
	Production					
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1930	886	45.1	1,248	2,080	1,275	300
1931	942	33.4	1,239	2,576	1,124	199
1932	757	39.4	1,156	2,931	1,251	298
1933	552	21.4	1,046	2,400	733	154
1934	526	17.1	1,085	1,461	542	117
1935	626	58.6	1,096	2,304	1,195	286
1936	627	25.3	1,384	1,507	786	147
1937	876	49.8	1,483	2,651	1,162	220
1938	932	55.6	1,453	2,562	1,068	253
1939	751	39.0	1,492	2,602	936	275
1940	817	40.6	1,465	2,849	1,236	309
1941 1/	961	46.5	1,531	2,975	1,139	352
	Stocks Dec. 31					
1930	663	31.5	787.7	1,151	776	173
1931	729	20.1	854.8	1,570	671	106
1932	717	27.3	817.9	1,839	792	162
1933	587	23.9	723.6	1,549	505	95
1934	431	22.1	730.5	830	374	70
1935	427	31.3	637.2	1,419	813	167
1936	370	28.5	881.9	821	519	83
1937	550	20.8	1,067.3	1,709	724	116
1938	651	32.9	1,075.6	1,872	713	132
1939	607	30.5	1,153.0	2,050	606	160
1940	711	31.9	966.5	2,005	799	198
1941 1/	935	37.7	900.0	2,050	690	210
	Consumption for feed, seed and industrial uses					
1930	166	26.6	79.2	2,171	1,122	250
1931	263	33.2	79.4	2,017	1,179	240
1932	210	21.2	74.0	2,470	1,082	214
1933	190	22.9	70.6	2,592	981	178
1934	181	17.2	71.3	1,993	639	95
1935	176	49.0	72.1	1,677	736	140
1936	220	23.0	103.3	1,991	1,050	173
1937	190	42.7	119.2	1,707	921	138
1938	208	30.2	96.2	2,111	1,040	167
1939	209	31.8	87.9	2,245	1,017	188
1940	184	28.8	91.6	2,308	1,024	217
1941 1/	220	31.8	97.8	2,460	1,225	282

Continued -

Table 7.- Cereals: Production, stocks, consumption for feed, seed and industrial uses, and for food, 1930-41 - Contd.

Year	Consumption for food					
	Wheat	Rye	Rice (milled)	Corn	Oats	Barley
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1930	511	10.5	555.8	150	43	20.5
1931	500	11.5	540.3	138	46	20.1
1932	484	9.9	573.4	134	43	22.1
1933	473	10.0	645.7	142	36	37.8
1934	478	9.3	716.8	136	33	53.7
1935	474	10.1	648.1	130	29	54.8
1936	495	9.0	870.1	144	29	61.5
1937	485	10.7	852.1	136	28	62.6
1938	493	10.0	778.2	140	29	56.3
1939	494	9.5	761.9	146	29	56.4
1940	493	9.6	921.1	149	30	54.6
1941 1/	494	9.6	844.7	160	30	58.0

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production figures from the Agricultural Marketing Service. Stocks and consumption for feed, seed and industrial uses and for food estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Estimated.

Table 8.- *Index numbers of retail food prices and nonagricultural income payments, United States, specified periods (1925-29 = 100)*

Year and month	Meats	Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables				Sugar	All foods	Nonagricultural income payments
						Fresh	Canned	Dried	Total			
1938	83.0	70.9	76.8	68.5	88.7	48.3	78.4	59.7	51.2	80.4	73.4	86.0
1939	81.1	64.4	73.9	64.2	84.0	49.8	74.3	59.7	51.9	82.6	71.5	91.7
1940	80.4	66.3	78.2	60.2	86.0	51.0	74.4	64.3	53.0	79.5	72.5	98.0
1940-												
Jan.	76.4	63.2	79.6	62.4	86.2	48.1	75.1	64.3	50.8	82.5	71.2	95.6
Feb.	75.6	69.3	80.1	61.5	86.9	53.0	74.6	64.6	54.7	81.4	72.5	95.2
Mar.	76.4	57.6	78.9	61.2	87.0	52.9	74.7	64.6	54.6	80.8	71.8	95.1
Apr.	78.2	55.0	77.9	60.7	87.5	54.2	74.8	64.5	55.7	80.3	72.2	94.9
May	79.7	55.1	76.4	60.7	87.5	56.5	74.8	64.5	57.5	79.9	72.8	96.3
June	80.6	55.1	75.7	60.1	86.8	60.6	74.6	64.5	60.8	79.9	73.8	97.1
July	82.8	62.1	76.2	60.1	86.6	58.6	74.6	64.5	55.2	78.9	73.1	98.0
Aug.	82.3	64.9	76.3	59.9	86.0	49.0	74.3	64.5	51.4	78.3	72.2	99.1
Sept.	86.0	74.8	76.9	59.6	85.5	46.9	74.0	64.3	49.7	77.8	73.0	99.7
Oct	83.2	78.3	78.3	59.0	84.3	45.5	73.7	63.6	48.6	77.8	72.2	100.7
Nov.	81.7	81.5	79.4	58.8	84.2	44.8	73.5	64.0	48.0	77.8	72.0	101.4
Dec.	81.8	79.0	82.8	58.7	84.3	46.9	73.5	63.7	49.7	77.8	73.0	103.5
1941												
Jan.	84.9	68.9	81.0	58.8	84.4	49.0	73.6	63.7	51.3	78.2	73.4	105.7
Feb.	86.1	60.1	80.5	59.4	84.4	50.5	73.9	63.6	52.5	78.8	73.5	107.8
Mar.	86.1	58.7	80.6	59.6	84.5	51.4	74.5	63.5	53.4	80.5	73.9	108.6
Apr.	86.9	65.1	82.0	62.3	84.6	53.7	75.0	63.9	55.3	85.9	75.5	109.4
May	87.5	66.7	83.0	64.5	84.8	55.5	75.8	65.7	56.9	87.8	76.7	112.4
June	89.7	73.8	84.6	67.8	85.2	61.1	77.5	67.2	61.6	88.2	79.5	115.2
July	91.3	81.1	86.6	70.8	85.5	57.3	78.8	68.1	58.8	88.5	80.1	116.2
Aug.	93.4	85.4	88.3	72.7	88.0	54.4	80.7	69.8	56.6	89.5	81.1	117.5
Sept.	97.0	94.0	91.4	75.5	89.7	52.1	82.5	71.0	55.3	91.8	83.1	118.1
Oct.	94.8	97.1	92.4	77.4	90.8	54.2	83.5	72.1	57.1	92.4	83.8	119.2

Index numbers of food prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1925-29 base; nonagricultural income payments based on Department of Commerce estimates 1929 to date.

Table 9.- Estimated deliveries of foodstuffs for British shipment, April 29 - November 1, 1941

Commodity	Quantity
	Pounds
Dairy products and eggs	
Cheese	75,329,625
Eggs, dried	10,410,573
Eggs, frozen	33,434,160
Eggs, shell	31,208,670
Milk, dry skim	21,433,634
Milk, evaporated	233,873,966
Meat, fish and fowl	
Beef, dried	10,994
Fish, canned	32,898,812
Hog casings	1,765,639
Pork meat products	210,828,234
Sausage, canned	57,525
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	
Apples, dried	3,924,950
Apricots, dried	7,602,650
Beans, dried	180,097,500
Beans, baked	20,015,125
Beans, soy	9,068,200
Fruit, dried	1,962,150
Fruit pulp	27,707,452
Fruit, canned	19,904,090
Peaches, dried	3,123,625
Pears, dried	940,000
Pomace	374,892
Potatoes, canned	5,684,459
Prunes, dried	54,096,175
Raisins	59,527,075
Tomatoes, canned	69,136,170
Grain and cereal products	
Biscuits	539,750
Corn	460,188,456
Flour, wheat	29,399,510
Soya flour	5,305,700
Oatmeal	3,280,100
Starch	88,851,679
Lard, fats and oils	
Lard	186,714,762
Margarine	1,120,000

Continued -

Table 9.- Estimated deliveries of foodstuffs for British shipment, April 29 - November 1, 1941 - Continued

Commodity	Quantity
	Pounds
Other foodstuffs	
Glucose	5,662,600
Carotene	225
Chicory	224,400
Citrus juice concentrate	1,960,488
Pectin	140,000
Sorbose	3,300
Vitamins	21,558
Ascorbic acid	3,390
Pectinal enzyme	3,360

Surplus Marketing Administration.